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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1747

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CHIEF OF MAIN POLITICAL DIRECTORATE DISCUSSES SOLDIERS' COLLECTIVES' SOLIDARITY

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII FLOTA in Russian No 19, Oct 82 (signed to press 29 Sep 82) pp 1-5

[Article by Col Gen M. Sobolev, Deputy Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "The Basis of Solidarity of the Troop Collectives"]

[Text It is well known that the solidarity of the troop collective, the moral climate in it, and the direction and effectiveness of its public opinion depend in tremendous measure on the combat vitality, activity, and efficiency of the party organization.

The collective, stressed the member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, at the 6th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, consists of people with different characters, tastes, habits, inclinations, demands, and needs. To work so that they are not simply a certain arithmetic sum of servicemen, but actually a single, harmonious, serried family which is living with ardent aspirations to accomplish their duty to the motherland in a worthy manner--this is the task of tasks for all Armed Forces party organizations.

The party organizations are achieving the accomplishment of this task first of all by intensifying the ideological influence on all aspects of the life of the troop collectives. For the main and determining thing in rallying the troop collective, raising its combat readiness, and strengthening discipline in it is molding ideological conviction in all personnel and raising their spiritual maturity. It is the foundation of the collective's solidarity. To strengthen this foundation means placing prime emphasis, in the work of party organizations, on ideological-political and military indoctrination in the course of which a community of views, goals, and tasks and a keen sense of responsibility for the cause of their collective and for the security of the country and the defense of socialism are molded in the servicemen.

The 6th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations showed convincingly that political organs and party organizations conducted considerable work on the accomplishment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress on ideological questions and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work." In accordance with the Congress' decisions, measures are being persistently implemented in the Armed Forces

on the reorganization of a number of sectors of ideological work, which contributes to a further improvement of propaganda and agitation, the strengthening of their frank and intelligible character, and raising the socio-political activity of the communists and all propagandists and agitators. Important and comprehensive work on propagandizing and explanation of the Food Program of the USSR and other documents of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has been initiated widely among the personnel in the units and on the ships.

At the same time, the task posed by the party's Central Committee to transform each party organization into a center for ideological-indoctrination activity is still far from accomplished. Therefore, the conference stressed the necessity for party organizations to build up their efforts in the quality accomplishment of ideological-indoctrination tasks and to close the ranks of the men on this basis.

The influence of the party organization in the unit, on the ship, and in the subunit will be stronger the more completely the unity of ideological-political, indoctrinational, and organizational activity of the communists is actually ensured. This by itself already imposes high requirements on the formulation of ideological work in the troop collective which should be ideologically saturated, specific, and closely linked with the life and tasks being accomplished by the subunits. Its goal is to mold in the communists and in all men lofty political consciousness which is manifested daily in their conscientious performance of their patriotic duty to the motherland and in a high state of discipline.

In the matter of uniting the troop collectives, a large role is played by the organization of the troops' service, combat training, and the entire tenor of the personnel's daily life and living conditions. Communists and all activists of oral propaganda should not forget that to a decisive degree the molding of collectivism and the striving to serve with the greatest return in the personnel depends to a decisive degree on clearly organized prescribed order, the men's good living conditions, and the undeviating observance of the requirements for discipline by each of them. And conversely, the slightest digression from prescribed order, disorganization and inefficiency of individual servicemen, and the disruption of the unity of word and deed inevitably lead to serious service and moral costs.

At the same time, it should be noted that individual primary party organizations of the Armed Forces as well as activists of oral agitation of subunits still do not make sufficient use of the political and organizational possibilities to strengthen prescribed order and raise the effectiveness of party influence on the quality accomplishment of tasks for combat readiness and combat training, and some of them disregard shortcomings in the performance of service and in the mastery of equipment and armament. Facts concerning the low quality of training lessons do not receive a principled party evaluation everywhere and a compromising attitude toward indulgences and omissions in training and an unobjective evaluation of results attained is often manifested. This, of course, does not contribute to the rallying of the military collective and the strengthening of military discipline in it.

Great potential reserves are contained in socialist competition which is now taking place under the sign of a struggle for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The forthcoming jubilee is a special date for the troop collectives since they themselves are the brilliant reflection of the international

union of our country's peoples. To put into operation all the unused reserves of competition and see that each serviceman marks the motherland's anniversary with new successes also means making a ponderable and specific contribution to the matter of the further rallying and strengthening of the troop collectives for party organizations and all agitation and propaganda activists.

Individual work plays an exceptionally large role in the indoctrination of the men and in rallying the collectives. Many on the whole correct considerations are associated with its importance. Actually, individual communists and some oral agitation activists do not have either sufficient ability, or patience, or tact. But you see, without the knowledge of people and without the ability to direct their strengths and energy effectively for the attainment of the assigned goal there can be no serious talk of the solidarity of the troop collective. Where else, if not in the course of a heart-to-heart talk with a man, can one better learn his character, inclinations, and enthusiasms. Frequently, it is namely with a regular talk and with daily contact with the men that the spiritual contact and mutual understanding are established which help to unite the troop collective into a single whole and to maintain high discipline and organization in it.

We often stress that our men have a high educational level. Yes, now a soldier and seaman with a school-leaving certificate or diploma from a technical school is a normal phenomenon. We correctly refer to the fact that their spiritual requirements have also grown. But do we always consider these and other changes which are occurring in the personnel? Far from always and everywhere. But this should be done. We should see ahead of us not a mass of subordinates and fellow-servicemen as a whole, but specific personalities, the characters of people, and groups according to interests; we should laud to the skies and glory those who are serving selflessly and with merit and honor, should be wise teachers in the re-education of soldiers and seamen who are inclined to violate military discipline, and we should meet with them more often in a non-service environment and constantly influence them.

It would be unjustified to demand of all communists without exception that they be lecturers and speakers. However, not one CPSU member and candidate member can ignore the indoctrinational process in the troop collective. It is a matter of honor and duty for each communist to be an agitator and propagandist, to have heart-to-heart talks with the men, and to explain to them the party's policy and decisions, events in the international and domestic life of the country, the requirements of the military oath and regulations, and the tasks assigned by the commander, that is, to conduct objective individual work in any situation.

The essence of individual work also consists exactly of the comprehensive study of the special features of each man and, on this basis, organizing indoctrinational activity correctly, developing and consolidating everything favorable in people, and helping them to get rid of shortcomings. But in practice some officer-communists and warrant officers [praporshchik and michman] rarely visit the barracks and the crews' quarters during off-duty hours and they do not study the requirements and attitudes of the personnel. At times they have poor knowledge of how the troop collective is living and what the mutual relations of the people are. Therefore, neither can they exert influence on them in time and prevent the preconditions to violations of military order and digressions from prescribed living standards and

living conditions of the personnel. Such an attitude does not further the solidarity of the troop collective.

A one-sided notion of individual work exists among some communists and activists of oral agitation, especially young comrades. They consider the talk almost the only form for indoctrinating people, with which there can be no agreeing. For individual work is not only talking one on one. It is also constant attention to a comrade, and direct assistance in mastering combat skill, and friendly advice on how to overcome difficulties which are encountered, and how better to proceed in one case or another and, if necessary, severe condemnation of an erroneous opinion or an unworthy deed.

The complex inner world of each man is disclosed in interconnections with fellow servicemen. Everything is in sight in the collective: success and failure, joy and grief. The communist and activist of oral agitation can always notice how the moral position of the serviceman is manifested in interrelations with comrades and in various everyday situations. For a person's convictions, social orientation, spiritual requirements, and habits stand behind his deed. As a rule, the collective reacts to each delinquency of a serviceman. And it is important that its reaction be based on principle, objective, and correct from the viewpoint of communist morals.

One should always remember a person and his specific interests and should be able to approach him, gain his favor, know his needs and requirements, and strive to do everything for their satisfaction.... This thought, which is clearly expressed in the materials of the 6th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, comprises the most important requirement for party work and the activity of all activists of oral agitation. In stressing the urgency and importance of individual work, the conference calls attention to seeing that it is conducted systematically and purposefully and is supplemented by various mass forms of indoctrination. It directs party organizations to seeing that the communists persistently attain efficiency and effectiveness in individual indoctrination. By itself, this already presumes the constant critical analysis of the communists' individual work. It is important to make such an analysis systematically at party meetings and at sessions of bureaus and committees. And the main thing--to select and instill in life thoroughly and bit by bit everything better and advanced which is provided by the daily practice of individual work of the communists and all activists of the subunits.

Indoctrinational work is a great art. It does not come to everyone easily, and skills and the ability to influence a person do not appear at once. The party organizations are called upon to help the communists and activists of oral agitation to master the experience of indoctrinational work, to mold in them the requirement to be among the men more often and to speak on the most diverse subjects, and to stimulate them to individual work, thanks to which they develop pedagogical thinking and the arsenal of skills and abilities of the teacher is expanded.

At the disposal of the party organization and its assistants from among the activists of the subunit are many diverse forms and means whose use serves the accomplishment of the difficult task of rallying the troop collective and maintaining in it a good moral-psychological climate. But among them, one of the most important places is rightly occupied by the personal example of the communists, Komsomol activists, and agitators. The best words will not attain their goal if they are said by a person

who has flaws in his behavior and "kinks" of a moral order. The military collective is that medium with which a person is linked by a great number of threads. And if that medium, the nucleus of which consists of the communists, is the most authoritative men who are irreproachable and morally healthy, it molds the personality of the man in its image and likeness. Relationships of friendship and military comradeship and mutual assistance develop between members of such a collective.

The party organization exerts constant indoctrinational influence on non-party men under the condition where it itself is an example of high ideological conviction, devotion to principle, organization and efficiency, and implacability toward shortcomings in training, service, and violators of discipline. It is namely through intensification of intra-party work, the level of which is constantly rising, that the party organizations of the Armed Forces ensure a growth in the ideological tempering of the communists, their personal example, and active party influence on the troop collective which properly unifies the men and helps each one of them to take his worthy place in the formation of the motherland's defenders.

Various people are coming to the troop collective. At times their mutual relations are not formed simply, military affairs do not come to each one immediately, and a lofty sense of responsibility does not come to each one here. But in a collective where communists and activists of oral propaganda who know people well and are able to convince them by word and deed are working creatively and efficiently, specifically and purposefully, the soldierly development of the young servicemen is proceeding rapidly and with quality. Such a collective gains strength from day to day and multiplies successes in combat and political training and in the accomplishment of their assigned tasks.

Election meetings are now taking place in the party organizations of the Armed Forces. It is very important that a genuinely businesslike, principled discussion of the communists' contribution to the rallying of the troop collectives take place on them and that specific measures be defined for the further intensification of their influence on the strengthening of military discipline and the maintenance of firm military order in the subunits.

It is the duty of party organizations and of all the agitation and propagandist activists of the units and ships to rally the troop collectives persistently. To accomplish this important task means taking new positions in the accomplishment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and achieving the further strengthening of military discipline, the raising of the Armed Forces' combat readiness, and intensification of the Soviet Armed Forces' indoctrinating role.

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LECTURE ON DISCIPLINE AS SERVICEMAN'S FIRST COMMANDMENT

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 19, Oct 82 (signed to press 29 Sep 82) pp 19-22

[Article by Lt Col S. Vasilenko: "The Serviceman's First Commandment"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

> [Text] It is recommended that this article be used in preparing for political lessons on the subject, "Discipline and industriousness--the most important moral-combat qualities of the Soviet servicemen."

It is not by chance that a high state of discipline and industriousness are called the first commandment of the Soviet serviceman. Along with other moral-political and combat qualities, they are the most important components of the personnel's combat readiness in daily life and service.

"THERE IS NO COMBAT READINESS WITHOUT FIRM DISCIPLINE," stressed the Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, at the 6th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations. "IT IS AN AXIOM. IT HAS BEEN KNOWN SINCE THE ARMY AROSE. ITS TRUTH HAS BEEN PROVEN BY HISTORY. V. I. LENIN POINTED OUT THE TREMENDOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMED FORCES MANY TIMES."

The theoretical principles of Soviet military discipline have been elaborated comprehensively in the works of V. I. Lenin and documents of the Communist Party. Vladimir Il'ich repeatedly stressed the tremendous significance of military discipline to ensure the high combat readiness and combat capability of the Armed Forces. V. I. Lenin wrote: "THERE CAN BE NO TALK OF ANY SERIOUS SERIOUS MILITARY TRAINING WITHOUT...ACTUALLY IRON DISCIPLINE.... INTENSIFIED MILITARY TRAINING FOR A SERIOUS WAR REQUIRES NOT IMPULSE, NOT A WAR CRY, AND NOT A COMBAT SLOGAN, BUT PROLONGED, STRAINED, MOST STUBBORN, AND DISCIPLINED WORK ON A MASS SCALE."

Military discipline is based on the high political consciousness of the servicemen, on their deep understanding of their military and patriotic duty and the international missions of the Soviet people, on their boundless devotion to the cause of the Communist Party, and on their personal responsibility for the defense of the socialist fatherland. Conscious military discipline is the foundation on which the combat skill of the personnel is improved and the men's readiness and ability to accomplish their sacred duty for the defense of socialism's historic achievements in a worthy manner is raised.

[illegible]

[illegible] discipline as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of the combat training of the Army and Navy forces and become a report [illegible] Army Party to the Communist Party and the Soviet government concerning their readiness to accomplish any assignment of the Motherland in the defense of socialist achievements. Lance Corporal Sergeant M. Shatrov, [illegible] Lieutenant A. Efrea, [illegible] Sergeant V. Sukorin, [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Kozlov, [illegible] and others demonstrated genuine models of [illegible] and military skill of Guards. These qualities and loyalty to their international duty were [illegible] brilliantly displayed in the soldierly deeds of junior commanders Lieutenants [illegible] Yarushkin, [illegible] Yurkovy, and I. Abdullayev who were awarded medals "For Valor" for courage in rendering international assistance to the Afghan people.

The majority of the traditions of the Soviet man, one of which is a high level of discipline and industriousness, is reflected in these and many other examples.

Under contemporary conditions the role of discipline and organization, constant self-cultivation, and irreproachable industriousness has grown even more. This can be explained by the following circumstances.

If the imperialists unleash a new war, it will be distinguished by the employment of unprecedented means of armed conflict. Combat operations will be fluid and accompanied by unprecedented physical and moral loads. This will require exceptionally coordinated and precise actions of the personnel. At the same time, the increase in the role of discipline is caused by the swift development of the combat equipping of the Armed Forces.

Finally, the increase in discipline is now dictated by the necessity to strengthen the moral-political and psychological training of the personnel and the molding of such moral and volitional qualities of the Soviet servicemen as honesty and truthfulness, courage and selflessness, and consciousness of their civil and military duty.

"IT THE ROLE OF DISCIPLINE," notes the Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, "WAS ALWAYS GREAT IN THE PAST, NOW IT HAS GROWN IMMEASURABLY. IN THE AGE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THE TREMENDOUS SCOPE, DYNAMISM, AND COMPLEXITY OF COMBAT OPERATIONS AND OF THE UNPRECEDENTED SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MORALE FACTOR, THE SLIGHTEST NON-OBSERVANCE OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE MAY LEAD TO THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES. THIS IS WHY NOW EVEN INDIVIDUAL MANIFESTATIONS OF CARELESSNESS AND INDISCIPLINE ARE ABSOLUTELY IMPERMISSIBLE."

In the process of all combat training, on exercises, on naval cruises, during drills, and when working out the combat standards it is the duty of each soldier and seaman and waged a persistent struggle to gain each second and to achieve skillful and coordinated actions as part of crews and sections. Here, it is very important always to remember that under contemporary conditions the very concept of military discipline was filled with a more capacious and multifaceted content. Such concepts as state discipline, the personal and collective responsibility of the servicemen, discipline of combat alert duty, competent operation of weapons and combat equipment, and discipline of cooperation have now appeared. The soldier and seaman must understand the following for themselves--the clear servicing of combat equipment and the minutes and seconds by which the combat readiness of units and ships is evaluated are simultaneously requirements of a political, moral, and technical order today.

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[illegible]

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RESULTS, TASKS OF MILITARY INNOVATORS DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 21, Nov 82 (signed to press 19 Oct 82) pp 35-41

[Article by Army Gen V. Shabanov, USSR Deputy Minister of Defense for Armament: "For Mass and Effective Technical Creativity of the Servicemen"]

[Text] The Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Up to 1990 as approved by the 26th CPSU Congress have posed the task of ensuring further economic progress in society and carrying out profound qualitative shifts in the material and technical base by accelerating scientific and technical progress, intensifying social production and increasing its efficiency.

Already in the 18 months of the 11th Five-Year Plan, a major step has been taken in carrying out this task. In the first half of 1982 alone, we developed and began producing more than 1,200 new types of products, the share of superior quality products in the total production volume has surpassed 15 percent, more than 2,000 sections, shops and production lines have been converted to full mechanization and automation and 4,000 mechanized flow and automatic lines have been installed.

These and many other scientific-technical and production achievements have been the fruits of intensive creative labor by the Soviet people, their creative activities with the result being the use of around 2 million inventions and rationalization proposals in the national economy in the first half of 1982.

The creativity of innovators in our nation has become truly mass. Being one of the most important levers for the nation's economic development, for accelerating scientific-technical progress and improving the efficiency of social production and work quality, for saving materials and labor resources, this has involved millions of workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, technicians, scientists and personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy. Inventions have assumed particular importance. Each year there are more and more of them. For example, during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, over 312,000 inventions were entered in the State Register, that is, more than 36 percent of all the inventions registered during the years of Soviet power. In 1981, over 80,000 technical ideas were covered by certificates of invention. In terms of the number of inventions, our nation has emerged in first place in the world.

[illegible]

[illegible] Article [illegible] Rules [illegible] question also in the Soviet Armed Forces. [illegible] to the [illegible] Soviet Revolutions of the USSR Armed Forces. Leadership over inventive and rationalization work has been entrusted to the Commanders [illegible]. These specific duties have been outlined by the Regulation [illegible] Rationalization Work in the USSR Ministry of Defense. [illegible] Involvement in the Armed Forces, the aim of technical creativity [illegible] combat readiness and capability of the troops and naval forces.

The [illegible] Soviet Armed Forces carry out the most diverse types of problems. [illegible] improving the existing types of weapons, military equipment and supplies and the development of new ones, increasing the effectiveness of their performance and shortening the time required to reach combat readiness. [illegible] automating weapon and troop control and developing the [illegible] facilities in the units and subunits. In order that these tasks be carried out on a high level and in the shortest time, the Army and Navy have carried out a string of measures aimed at involving as large a number of personnel in technical creativity and in achieving ever greater results from the developed inventions and rationalization proposals.

[illegible] are presently a component part of the socialist competition [illegible] developed in the districts, troop groups and fleets under the motto "Secure Defense for the Peaceful Labor of the Soviet People!" The fulfillment of the assumed socialist obligations by the innovators has a substantial impact upon increasing the indicators in the personnel's creativity, in raising the scientific and technical level and effectiveness of the developments and in their prompt use in the troops. Each year, thousands of inventions and hundreds of thousands of rationalization proposals arise in the Army and Navy and [illegible]. Each 50 percent of these are in practical use.

[illegible] of military technical creativity in recent years has been the increased number of inventions in the total number of technical ideas found. What is particularly noteworthy and important is that more of them have begun to arise in the troops. The use of many inventions has made it possible to increase the tactical and technical characteristics of the weapons and

military equipment and the mobility of the units and subunits to accelerate the deployment of material for combat employment, to modernize the labor intensive operations, to significantly surpass the planned terms and save financial and material resources. More than 70 inventions by the USSR Honored Inventor Engr-Col P. Sutsev have been directed at improving and intensifying the operating efficiency of the combat equipment and at reducing the time and labor expenditures for checking out the electrical equipment of the combat vehicles. Many projects of the USSR Honored Inventor Engr-Col V. Pashkevich have been employed in the controls of electric motors and in electric drives. Scores of inventions by the USSR Honored Inventor Engr-Col A. Stomakhin have been employed in developing special instruments, control, navigation and automation systems for aircraft. On the basis of inventions developed under the leadership of the USSR Honored Inventor, Engr-Lt Col G. Shelikhov, a range of devices has been worked out making it possible with great precision to determine the condition of crucial assemblies and parts in aircraft. Each year there are more and more such projects. Their authors, as a rule, are communists and dedicate a great deal of strength and creative energy to make the weapons and military equipment even more modern.

Of particular significance under present-day conditions is the great efficiency and reliability of troop control. This is determined by the complex nature of combat operations, by their high speed and intensity. It is very important to ensure the broad introduction of the scientific organization of labor and advanced planning methods as well as the efficient employment of modern computers and various related highly-productive technical devices. Here the Army and Navy inventors and rationalizers have done good work. They have made many valuable proposals the introduction of which has made it possible to increase the efficiency of control, to mechanize many staff jobs and shorten the time for the transmitting, receiving and processing of information and bringing the commander's decisions to the troops.

The Army and Navy innovators have done a great deal to improve the maintenance, safekeeping and repair on military equipment. In the repair units and subunits, at the military enterprises, bases, dumps and arsenals, many new, more advanced devices, tools, monitoring and metering instruments and mechanization for labor-intensive jobs have been created. Their application has made it possible to significantly increase work efficiency and quality. The greatest creative successes have been achieved by those collectives where scientific and technical achievements are widely employed and where the experience of the Great Patriotic War is widely studied. The USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, has termed this experience our invaluable wealth and the ability to utilize this in the interests of successfully carrying out the tasks confronting the Army and Navy is one of the essential indicators for the maturity of officer personnel. There still are things to be borrowed both in organizational and technical terms in the rationalization activities of the war years. In 1942-1944 alone, according to far-from-complete data, more than 76,000 inventions and rationalization proposals were worked out and introduced on the fronts. The use of them contributed to the successful carrying out of the combat tasks and, in particular, to the rapid repairing of damaged equipment and weapons and to the maintaining of these in constant combat readiness.

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introduction of inventions and rationalization proposals last year was over 40 million rubles. Many developments, particularly inventions, are being introduced in the various national economic sectors. The Army and Navy innovators are also working intensely in the area of personnel and medical services for the personnel, in military organizational development and in other spheres of troop and fleet life and activity.

Technical creativity, too, has permeated all elements of the complex and diverse military organism. Significant advances in this area have been achieved in the strategic (Rocket) Troops, the Air Defense Troops and the Navy. In the Ground Forces this work has been better organized in the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District, the Red Banner Odessa, Kiev and Carpathian Military Districts and in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Practice confirms that the involvement of the personnel in technical creativity also is of great indoctrinational significance. In those troop collectives, inventing and rationalization have become an inseparable part of military and political training for the personnel, there are greater successes in training and discipline and military order are firmer. And this is quite natural. The accustoming of the men to technical creativity helps them more profoundly understand the complex processes occurring in the development of modern equipment, to better master their specialty and broaden their viewpoint; it also increases their sense of responsibility for the assigned job.

It is important that the creativity of innovators in the Armed Forces assume an ever more mass nature and that it involve as many possible of the soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers, students and officer candidates of the military schools, warrant officers ("praporshchiki" and "michmany"), young officers, workers and employees of the Army and Navy. The political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations must provide great help here for the commanders. Precisely due to their influence, the propagandizing of technical knowledge has become more specific, the socialist competition between the creative collectives has grown wider, control over the introduction of inventions and rationalization proposals become more effective and the invention commissions have improved their activities. As a rule, communists and Komsomol members are in the vanguard of the innovator movement.

The questions of invention and rationalization work are discussed at sessions of the military councils, the party committees and bureaus and at party meetings. For example, at the Red Banner Odessa Military District at a session of the military council they reviewed the question of further developing mass scientific-technical creativity among the men and strengthening its role in solving this problem confronting the troops. Specific tasks were also set for the political bodies. The state of invention and rationalization work as well as the measures to improve it in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress were also reviewed by the military council of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. A full discussion was conducted and this was announced as a directive of the commander and military council member and chief of the fleet political directorate.

The carrying out of extensive work in the party and Komsomol organizations contributes to the high creative activities of the personnel. Thus, in one of the

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[illegible]

[illegible] work aimed at instilling or improving in technical [illegible] particularly student and other candidates. In [illegible] the military [illegible] such as, for example, the Military Engineer [illegible] Moscowskii, the Military Academy [illegible], Zhukovskii, the Red Banner Military Engineer Command School, the Red Banner Military [illegible] Engineer School [illegible] and many others.

[illegible] the Army and Navy [illegible] a [illegible] involvement in the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]. Thus, at the [illegible] held [illegible] Congress, over [illegible] projects or some innovations from the Soviet Armed Forces were on display. They were represented in all 12 sections, out of predominant majority of them are concerned in the field of radio-[illegible], electrical engineering, machine building and [illegible]. These [illegible] over 800 [illegible] [illegible] the USSR, over 450 participants in the exhibit were awarded [illegible] and [illegible] as winner of the All-Union Review of Young Scientific Technical Creativity, with 30 Komsomol organizations were awarded the Honorary Certificate of the Komsomol Central Committee.

[illegible] the importance of invention and rationalization [illegible] the Army and Navy. Hence all reserve and [illegible]

[illegible] increase in effectiveness. Significant progress must be [illegible] eliminate the shortcomings in this important area.

And here there are a number of problems. In particular, [illegible] attention is [illegible] to the special planning of technical contacts among the [illegible]. There are collectives where the subject plans are not drawn up at all and if they are, then this is done without considering the needs and possibilities for their fulfillment and they suffer from a lack of concreteness. Many assignments included in the plans at times remain on paper. In certain military districts, there are only 30-40 percent carried out. The development of specific assignments which have been profoundly thought out and meet modern needs is a task of primary importance. As experience confirms, the effectiveness and technical level of the innovator developments depend largely upon this. For example, in mobilizing the creative thoughts of the personnel to develop new training equipment and, in particular, integrated trainers, it is essential to focus on the fact that this represents an analogue of a combat model and training on it should be as close as possible to real conditions. It is also essential to consider the circumstance that such assignments are complex and labor intensive. They cannot always be carried out by one person. Hence, it is essential to more widely develop and encourage collective creativity and pay more attention to organizing creative groups and brigades and volunteer design bureaus.

Regardless of the fact that the technical level of the innovator developments has risen (this can be seen from the increased number of inventions), among them there are still many which are minor and ineffective. In a number of instances the patent research is carried out superficially and little study is made (including in certain scientific research institutions) of the patent holdings and scientific-technical literature. As a result, a portion of the developments is not considered inventions as they are not marked by newness or originality. The eliminating of these shortcomings will make it possible to increase the effectiveness of the developed inventions and minimize the percentage of refusals to grant a certificate of invention.

It is very important to improve the quality of the expert evaluation of the applications reviewed by the directorates of the Armed Services, the branches of troops, as well as by the main and central directorates of the USSR Ministry of Defense. On the one hand, it is essential to exclude unjustified refusals to recognize valuable progressive applications for an invention and, on the other, not to recognize as inventions those technical ideas which do not contribute anything substantial to the already known. It is also important to ensure the review of the applications within the legally established times.

In invention and rationalization work, as in any other, the end result and its effectiveness are important and these are determined primarily by the practical use of the inventions. In the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev termed the introduction of discoveries and inventions as the crucial, most acute area now.

At the same time, the percentage of employing the useful developments of the Army and Navy innovators is not everywhere high. The introduction of the major inventions at times is drawn out for long years. This is explained by the fact

[illegible] and the [illegible] industrial enterprises. Everything [illegible] will soon. This [illegible] [illegible] do not go any farther than that military [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible] of technical creativity [illegible] and would [illegible] the innovation development [illegible] and are in it that the [illegible] [illegible] the centralized manufacturing of models [illegible]. Definitely, definite work has been done, for example, in the [illegible] Rocket Troops, in the Air Force, in the Group of Soviet Forces [illegible] in the [illegible] Moscow Military District, the Red Banner [illegible] Military District as well as in a number of other military districts and fleets.

[illegible] information must serve to disseminate advanced experience and to [illegible] all that is new, useful and valuable into practice. At the same time, in a number of military districts and troop groups, this is done haphazardly and its quality leaves something to be desired. The capabilities of the Army and Navy press are not sufficiently fully utilized for these purposes. More attention must be paid to the publishing of information materials [illegible] must also be shown that the inventors and rationalizers regularly [illegible] scientific and technical achievements of interest to troops are described in the technical and patent literature, the military and scientific-technical journals and as can be seen at various technical exhibits, [illegible] the USSR TSNTM. It is important to study these achievements in the aim of their possible employment in troop practice.

[illegible] the 11th Five-Year Plan, the Army and Navy innovators are confronted [illegible] difficult and diverse tasks. With the development of military affairs, with the appearance of new types of weapons and equipment and with the constantly increasing demands to raising the combat readiness of the units and ships and to the military skills of the personnel, creative thought should work even more intensely and solve new, more difficult problems on the basis of the most modern [illegible] and technical achievements.

Technical creativity will produce a maximum effect only in the instance that it is carried out in a planned and purposeful manner and if the commanders and chiefs, the political bodies, the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the future will pay unflagging attention to invention and rationalization work.

[illegible]
CSO: 1801/089

ARMY GEN SOSHNEV ON STANDARDS OF PARTY DISCIPLINE

[Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 21, Nov 82 (signed to press 19 Oct 82) pp 47-53]

[Article by Maj Gen V. Soshnev, Chief of the Organizational Section of the Directorate for Party Organizational Work Under the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "Unified for All Communists"]

[Text] The ideological and organizational unity of the party ranks is an unbreakable law in the life and activities of the CPSU. This unity presupposes the unswerving observance of party discipline which is uniformly obligatory for all communists. In characterizing the importance and the concept of discipline in the party, V. I. Lenin wrote: "A unity of actions, freedom of discussion and criticism--this is our definition. Only such discipline is worthy of the leading classes' democratic party." Party discipline strengthens the ranks of the communists and makes the party an organized detachment the strength of which, in the view of Lenin, was a hundred-fold greater than its numerical size. Lenin emphasized that "the basis of unity lies in class discipline, in recognizing the will of the majority and in close work in the ranks of and in step with this majority."

In following the legacy of V. I. Lenin, the CPSU has strengthened discipline in the party and has worked for the unconditional fulfillment of the demands of the party Program and By-Laws by each communist. At the 26th CPSU Congress, great importance was given to developing a style of work which would actually bring together efficiency and discipline with bold initiative and entrepreneurship.

Discipline in our party is based upon the high ideological conviction and awareness of the communists and is voluntarily perceived by each of them as one of the basic conditions for membership in the CPSU. This characterizes the democratic nature of party discipline. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that firm discipline in the party is based on a unity of views, convictions and goals which fully conform to the interests of all the communists who have joined into a single organization for carrying out the historic task of building communism.

The democracy of party discipline consists in the fact that it is equally obligatory for all party members. "The party," the CPSU By-Laws state, "has one discipline, one law for all the communists, regardless of their accomplishments and the posts held by them." This means that each member of the Leninist party

Clearly, everybody in the post which the party state [illegible] [illegible] entrusted to him [illegible] party [illegible] [illegible] and with full commitment, [illegible] lead the company persons and struggle actively against violations of the legal and moral standards and against all that causes harm to the state interests of our nation or to the cause of strengthening its defense capability.

Democracy and discipline are inseparable in our party. Democracy is the will and authority of the majority. The decisions approved by the majority are to be carried out without fail. A communist does not have the right to refuse to carry out what is recorded in the party documents for this would mean his nonconformism at this and an ignoring of the will of the majority as the higher law in the life and activity of the party. For this reason, the development of internal party democracy presupposes simultaneously the greatest possible strengthening of discipline within the party. Both aspects are inseparably linked.

Those comrades are far from right when they at times restrict their role and right in the carrying out of party decisions to participation in their discussions, to agreeing with them or voting for the approval of various decrees. Of course, this is important. But it is the duty of each member to firmly and steadily carry out the decisions of the CPSU, to explain its policy to the masses, to aid in strengthening and broadening the party's ties with the people, to show sensitivity and attention for people and promptly respond to the requests and needs of the workers. The CPSU By-Laws oblige each communist to take an active part in the nation's political life, to aid in developing and strengthening communist social relationships, to be an active proponent of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism in the masses of workers, to struggle against the vestiges of nationalism and chauvanism and by word and deed to aid in strengthening the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

Party discipline is inseparable from state, labor and military discipline. The CPSU By-Laws and the party decisions oblige the communists to be the zealous supporters of socialist legality and morality, to set an example of a communist attitude toward labor and to safeguard and add to socialist property. Under Army and Navy conditions, party discipline includes the unswerving observance of the requirements of the military oath and regulations, the orders and instructions of commanders and chiefs as well as exemplariness in carrying out service duties.

Discipline in the party is characterized by a maximum of initiative, independence and simultaneously a maximum of organization whereby the creative efforts of the individual party members are not broken up but rather directed into a single channel and the party acts as a monolithic, closely tied collective in carrying out a regular task. Party discipline is that touchstone on which is tested whether a communist is capable of acting in strict accord with the party decisions and directives, to observe the general state and party interests and dedicate all his forces and abilities to serving party and social duty.

The measure of party discipline for a military communist is primarily what his personal contribution to the common cause is and how he carries out his duties in the main type of his activities, that is, in struggling for high combat

readiness, strong proper order in everything, the improving of the combat skills of the personnel and the indoctrinating of young military who are dedicated to our motherland. If, for example, a CPSU member [illegible] in the training and indoctrination of the men, but disregards [illegible], is in no hurry to be concerned by the shortcomings of a comrade or the ideological failings of a fellow serviceman, if he does not find in himself the boldness to give battle to a deceiver, then this means that such a person is carrying out his duty formally and party discipline has not become part of his flesh and blood. Often among such comrades an inclination for idle talk and boasting develops, a desire to embellish the state of affairs, to play over the shortcomings and reduce one's blame.

The developing in the comrades of high party qualities and primarily an irreconcilability for any deviations from the standards of discipline, communist morale and morality, has a many-faceted nature. Of vital importance in this regard are the measures to improve ideological and political indoctrination, party studies, to strengthen party control, to develop criticism and self-criticism and increase the reciprocal exactingness of the communists. "Implacability for those who flaunt our morality and our Soviet laws," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the ceremony in Baku devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Azerbaijan, "should permeate all social life."

The forms and methods for indoctrinating high party discipline in the CPSU members and candidate members are constantly being enriched. They are aimed at developing ideological conviction and high political awareness in the people, at ensuring the constant fulfillment of the By-Laws and involving each party member and candidate member in active party political work.

The indoctrinating of the communists in a spirit of conscious discipline has assumed even greater purposefulness in the Army and Navy due to the profound study of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the adopting by the party Central Committee of a number of decrees on ideological questions and by the preparation and holding of the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries. In the course of training exercises, theoretical conferences, lectures, reports, talks and seminars, the party members and candidate members explain the responsible tasks posed by the congress for the nation and its Armed Forces. These tasks can be carried out under the condition of a further strengthening of the party ranks and increasing the activeness and discipline of all the CPSU members and candidate members and their responsibility for the assigned job, for the deeds and successes of the entire collective.

Over the time which has passed since the 26th CPSU Congress, the political bodies and party organizations have done a great deal for propagandizing its decisions and materials. This work must be actively continued in the future. Its basic content is explaining the further growth of the leading role for the Communist Party under present-day conditions, the essence of the ideological and organizational unity of the CPSU, the necessity of strictly observing the principle of democratic centralism, the development of internal party democracy and the strengthening of party discipline, concern for increasing the activeness, initiative and principledness of the party organizations in carrying out party policy in the Armed Forces and the carrying out of the tasks of combat readiness and service.

Many party organizations have [illegible] good experience [illegible] in the form [illegible] discussion of the communists. For example, in the party meeting which is attended by a participant of the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, Maj. V. Smirnov, dare of conscience that discussed such vital questions which largely determine the discipline of the CPSU members and candidate members such as "A Communist--The Active Conscientious Fighter of the Party," "Recommendations of the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries in life," "On the Responsibility of Communists in Strengthening Military Discipline" and others. The party organization constantly and strictly assesses the contribution of each party member and candidate member in the struggle for high combat readiness, in strengthening our proper order, his participation in social life and the carrying out of party assignments by him. It effectively criticizes those communists who violate the CPSU Bylaws. All of this has most directly influenced the fact that a predominant majority of the organization's members strictly observe the demands of party discipline and manifest activity, initiative and principledness in everything.

Life shows that increasing the demands placed on the men for the assigned job is the best method for indoctrinating high party responsibility and discipline in them. Various means are employed for achieving such exactingness. For example, individual talks with the communists, the hearing of their reports and statements in the party organizations and the developing of criticism and self-criticism.

In our party the principle has been firmly established that the communists have the privilege, to always be ahead. They are where it is more difficult and are on the forward edge of our people's struggle to carry out the economic tasks and the tasks of military organizational development. Those party organizations act correctly when they place great demands on those comrades who violate party and military discipline, who are cool to service and studies and do not carry out their socialist obligations. Conversely, one must not tolerate a situation where a party member or candidate member allows a weakening of combat training or behaves unworthily and the party organization is not strict about this.

Specifically this happened in the party collectives where B. Mel'nik and K. Burkovets are CPSU members. Due to the fault of the communists, here there was an oversimplification in combat training. In desiring to look better, some did not bring up the errors and mistakes in organizing combat training and tolerated weaknesses in the training and indoctrinational process. The party organization did not give a principled assessment for this abnormal situation. In particular, it did little to make each officer profoundly aware of the measure of his personal responsibility for maintaining high combat readiness under the conditions of an exacerbated international situation or so that he himself studied hard and taught his subordinates to gain the maximum possible from the military equipment and weapons. Here they did not remember the recommendation of the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries that it is essential to analyze more deeply and fundamentally assess the fulfillment of party and service duties by each communist and his personal contribution to the combat readiness of the subunit or unit. It is particularly important to bear this in mind now when the results of the training year are being summed up.

The observance of party discipline by the Communists is achieved by the ability of the elected bodies and the party aktiv to create a situation of intense work in the collective and an exacting attitude toward its results, and by a principled discussion of the questions related to the examples set by the party members and candidate members in service and training. Here it is hard to underestimate the role of criticism and self-criticism which are a powerful weapon in the fight against deviations from the demands of the By-Laws, against complacency, official abuses, eyewash, indifference and carelessness and passivity in social life.

The 26th CPSU Congress, as is known, emphasized the need to further develop criticism and self-criticism and to establish in all party organizations a spirit of self-criticism and intolerance of shortcomings. "Any attempts at persecution for criticism must be decisively rebuffed," pointed out Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. This must be remembered because individual leaders at times endeavor to shift the criticism from themselves, in referring to the known limitations on this under Army and Navy conditions. Although it is clear that it is only the orders of the commanders and chiefs which are not to be criticized.

The party meetings are a good school for indoctrinating the communists in a spirit of high discipline. Their preparation, the atmosphere of discussing the questions, democracy and professionalism--all of this helps to instill in the party members and candidate members principledness, discipline, a respect for the opinions of comrades and a readiness to carry out the adopted decisions.

There are no minor points in the preparation and holding of meetings. Here everything is important. For example, it is essential to promptly inform all the party members and candidate members about the time and place for holding the meeting, its agenda, to strictly check attendance at the meeting and discover the reasons for the absence of individual communists, to conduct the party discussion in an organized manner, to observe the established procedures and allow a possibility for everyone so desiring to frankly state their proposals and ideas. We must not tolerate such instances when certain communists abuse their right, without having obtained permission from the meeting, to significantly exceed the time allocated for comments or to make improper comments to comrades who have the floor. There must be support for the communists who wish frankly, although not always smoothly, to voice their ideas, to raise questions of concern to everyone or to share their experience. The main thing is that the speech be objective, principled and concrete.

One of the main conditions for the observing of party discipline is the steady carrying out of the adopted decisions and the supervising of their fulfillment. Nothing prevents a communist from using his inalienable right of freedom of discussion. At the same time, when a decision has been taken, nothing can free the communist from his responsibility for carrying out the planned. The decision of a meeting, a conference or a superior party body is the law for every CPSU member and candidate member. A law is a law. It must be unswervingly carried out. Otherwise the fate of the decisions would depend upon the whim of individuals and upon "their own" opinion about this. Our party is strong in the unity of will and actions of its members. The person who violates discipline in it or disregards the opinion of the majority should be

imposed by the circumstances of the collective in discussions [illegible] of the By-Laws. The XXV Congress emphasized that "[illegible] problems, it is essential to work for its answers in implementation within the [illegible] time." The strengthening of party control in all levels of the party should contribute to this.

In the strengthening of party discipline, the party organizations operate primarily on the method of persuasion, developing in the communists such a valuable trait as self-criticism and self-control. This is linked also by the testing of reports by the communists on the carrying out of the duties laid down in the CPSU By-Laws. Here we should particularly note the importance of those party organizations which carefully prepare for the discussion of each report and bring this out in a situation of sincere and at the same time exacting demands. As a rule, the decisions on the results of the reports should indicate what characterizes a communist as a disciplined member of the organization as well as point up the shortcomings in his work. The results of hearing the statement at a party committee or bureau are made available to the entire organization. Here publicity also disciplines the other communists.

The observance of party discipline presupposes a decisive struggle against violations of the CPSU By-Laws, various abuses, relapses into private property psychology, money-grubbing, protectionism, eyewash, drunkenness and other amoral actions. We must not tolerate instances when individual party members utilize their official position for selfish goals. Each such instance should be analyzed in the party organization. It cannot be considered correct when the case of a misdeed by a communist is examined not in one's party collective, but rather turned over to the party commission under the political body. In doing this they thereby shift the guilty party from responsibility to those comrades who better than anyone else know where and why their fellow serviceman "sinned," why he violated party discipline and where, possibly, others around are to be blamed not preventing the man's unworthy step. The very process of discussing the misdeeds is a most important means for indoctrination and checking the party loyalty of each communist as well as an indicator of the relationships in the collective.

Certainly, no two misdeeds are alike. The party By-Laws envisage various measures of party influence and reprimands from comradely criticism to expulsion from the CPSU. In showing a maximum of attention in reviewing a personal case, the communists should thoroughly analyze the activities and conduct of the erring comrade and at the same time in a self-critical manner assess those omissions in their own indoctrinational work which to some degree possibly contributed to the violating of party discipline.

In the observance of party discipline, the tone is set primarily by the communists who hold the leading positions and who were elected to the party committees, bureaus and commissions. In being shown great trust, they must set an example for everyone in carrying out the party decisions, orders and instructions and in observing the standards of communist morality. The party committees and bureaus see their task in actively influencing the recruitment and indoctrination of the cadres, in increasing the demands placed upon them in being promoted and in more fully utilizing for these purposes the right of issuing a party recommendation which provides a thorough, objective assessment of the worker's qualities and his attitude toward official and party duties.

How a communist lives, how he serves and behaves in the collective and in the family--all of this is of interest to the party organizations. And the more responsible the position held by the CPSU member, the greater the demands placed on him. "...The party must itself monitor the fulfillment of its by-laws by the officials...," taught V. I. Lenin. "A person is unworthy of the title of party member if he is unable to demand and secure from his subordinates the fulfillment of their party duties...."

The political bodies and party organizations value the authority of the communist leader. He himself should be concerned for his good name, he should behave humbly, judge his own work self-critically and have the courage to recognize and rectify the mistakes made.

The conscientious fulfillment by the communists of one of their primary duties, the paying of party dues, also helps to increase organization and discipline in the primary party organizations. The importance of prompt payment of party membership dues, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, is not only of practical, but also political importance.

The army communists basically carry out their most important official obligation scrupulously. The party organization secretaries play a major role in this. Many of them in receiving the membership dues, talk with the communists and explain their proper duties to them. The political bodies pay proper attention also to the receiving and correct turning over of the dues. They periodically instruct the secretaries, check their work on the spot and promptly point out mistakes.

Nevertheless, far from all the party organizations have imposed strict order in this important party matter. Thus, in the party organization where Capt V. Lisovov was formerly the secretary, the membership dues list was kept negligently, the procedure for filling this out was not observed, individual communists paid their dues irregularly and no one was responsible for this. Here we might recall the well-known words of M. I. Kalinin: "If you do not pay party dues promptly, this means that you do not think about the party and that your attitude toward party duties is half-hearted."

Each instance of violating the proper order for paying membership dues, as is required by the CPSU By-Laws, should become a question of party investigation. The strict observance of the procedure for receiving, keeping and paying out membership dues and the indoctrinating of high responsibility for their payment in each communist are a major task for the party organizations.

In being concerned with strengthening the party influence on all aspects of the life and activities of the troops, the party commissions under the political bodies make a weighty contribution to improving the ideological and organizational work of the party organizations and to the strengthening of party and state discipline. By their activities in the area of improving the qualitative composition of the persons admitted to the CPSU and by checking the fulfillment of their party duties, the party commissions evermore steadily inculcate in the communists a sense of responsibility for observing the demands of the CPSU By-Laws. They correctly assess the misdeeds of the communists and carry out work

[illegible] Attention should be paid to the [illegible] communist who is sentimentally [illegible] party organizations about the results of reviewing his personal files and the conclusions stemming from this. Here also they suggest in what manner instances of disciplinary infractions by party members and candidate members can be excluded, what indoctrinational work should be carried out in line with this and in what manner comrades who have [illegible] reprimands can be aided in rectifying their mistakes and not commit even the slightest deviations from the demands of the party bylaws.

It is vitally essential party discipline, to fully utilize the rights of a CPSU member, to guard the leninist standards of party life and to constantly strengthen the unity of views and actions among all communists mean to further raise militancy in the work of the party organizations as well as their activeness, initiative and principledness.

[illegible]
CSO: 1801/096

OUTLINE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON 'ACTIVIST POSITION IN LIFE'

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 21, Nov 82 (signed to press 19 Oct 82) pp 72-78

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences, Docent, Col N. Mal'tsev: "An Activist Position in the Life of a Soviet Soldier*"]

[Text] The purpose in studying the given subject is to help the soldiers and sailors more profoundly assimilate the ideas of V. I. Lenin and the Communist Party on the essence and importance of an activist position in life for the Soviet people and the Army and Navy personnel. In the course of giving the material, it is important to make the students aware that service in the USSR Armed Forces is true schooling in the ideological, military and moral indoctrination of the personnel and to aim them at developing in themselves the qualities needed for the construction of communism and for the defense of socialist victories.

Some 6 hours are assigned for studying the subject. It is advisable to hold the exercise using the method of a narration and a lively, full discussion. The planned time should be allocated as follows: 2 hours for the narration, 2 for independent study of the literature and 2 hours for a discussion of the subject.

In the course of giving the material, it is advisable to examine the following questions: 1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the essence and importance of an activist position in the life of a Soviet man. 2. Service in the USSR Armed Forces--schooling in life and schooling in indoctrination. 3. Developing the qualities of an active builder of communism and a defender of the socialist fatherland.

In the brief introduction, it is essential to emphasize that the task posed by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses of indoctrinating an activist position in life among the Soviet people, including the personnel of the Armed Forces, is not only one of the most important but also one of the most complex in the area

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*Material for political exercises on the subject "An Activist Position in Life, Responsibility for the State of Affairs in the Troop Collective--A Moral Duty of the Serviceman."

[illegible] the 18th [illegible], the better the defender of [illegible] [illegible] is realized this depends largely and to what degree [illegible] [illegible] Chinese "in deed a study of ideological-theoretical, political-[illegible], organizational and economic work of the party ("Materials XXIV [illegible] 1956" [Materials of the 24th CPSU Congress], p 771.

An activist position in life is a characteristic trait of the Soviet citizens. The higher the political awareness, responsibility and moral activeness of our people, the better they perform their civil and military duty to the motherland and, consequently, the stronger the economic and defense might of the Soviet fatherland.

1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Essence and Importance of an Activist Position in the Life of the Soviet Person

Over the centuries, the best minds of mankind sought an answer to the question of the meaning of life and of the true dignity and honor of man. But the problems related to the moral improvement of the individual and society as a whole were worked out on a truly scientific basis only in the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin. Precisely Marxism-Leninism disclosed the class essence of morality and its dependence upon the material conditions of society's life. "Our morality," stated V. I. Lenin, "is derived from the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat" (PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 41, p 309).

In the understanding of morality and its requirements, the founders of scientific communism proceeded not from general and abstract ideas, but rather from specific historical conditions. Morality taken outside of human society, pointed out V. I. Lenin, does not exist: this is deception. Thus, morality is not an abstract, but rather an historical, class category.

The propagandist should make clear that there is a bourgeois and a communist morality. Communist morality was initially established in our society with the victory of Great October. From the viewpoint of this morality, only what leads to the destruction of the old world of exploitation and poverty and helps to strengthen the socialist system is moral. The struggle for the strengthening and completion of communism lies at the basis of communist morality, emphasized V. I. Lenin.

Increatively basing itself on Marxist-Leninist teachings and in generalizing the rich experience of building a new society, our party has constantly developed the science of communist morality and the forms and methods for the moral indoctrination of the workers. The CPSU Program, the documents of the party congresses and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee as well as the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev define the specific areas for developing in the Soviet people, including the personnel of the Army and Navy, such important qualities as moral purity, social activeness and responsibility, implacability for shortcomings and bourgeois ideology which is alien to us.

At present, the questions related to forming an activist position in life among the workers of our society have been moved to the forefront in the theory and practice of moral indoctrination. The social essence of the given problem was expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: "Nothing so elevates the individual as

[illegible] position in life, an inner attitude towards reality [illegible], when a [illegible] good will tend become a daily [illegible] of conscience. [illegible] is the [illegible] moral [illegible]." ("Lenin [illegible] Vol. [illegible], p. [illegible]).

What is an active position in life for the Soviet citizen? In its essence this is a range of ideological-moral acts and attitudes, knowledge and abilities compelling the individuals to take an active part in social life in the firm of establishing communist ideals. An active position in life presupposes a person's understanding of a broad range of duties, both those which society imposes on him and those which he himself voluntarily assumes. Thus, an active position in life is nothing more than civil duty which becomes an inner imperative for people, their moral principle, a realized readiness and capacity to act for the good of our society.

Such a position is manifested in the actions and activities of a person in relation to the family, collective, class, nation and society as a whole. A heightened feeling of responsibility for everything occurring around is the main thing in the position of a person's life under socialism. In turning to the given aspect of the problem, V. I. Lenin wrote: "A person is judged not from what he says or thinks about himself, but rather from his deeds" (PSS, Vol 18, p 228). In developing this Leninist idea under present-day conditions, comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out that specific deeds are the measure of success in the political indoctrination of the masses (see "Leninskim kursom," Vol 5, p 535).

It is essential to explain to the students that in its social focus, an individual's position in life can be both progressive and reactionary. The main factors which determine the direction of human social activity lies in the sphere of human social relations. Capitalist social relations make a person the slave of selfishness and instant well-being and alienate him from the true interests of society and from the interests of other people. Capitalism quite often gives rise to moral degeneracy, it maims and destroys human souls, it leads to moral degredation and the spiritual devastation of the individual. How else could it be in a society based upon the ruinous power of money, on the passion for gain and money-grubbing and the suppression of man by man?!

Socialist social relations are something quite different. Our system is the most humane, justest system in the world. Imprinted on the banner of socialism are the proud words: "All for the sake of man, all for the good of man." Having provided the workers the broadest opportunities for the all-round harmonious development of the personality, the Soviet system has posed anew the question of the individual's ties with society and of the place and role of each man in the life of this society. As you are the co-owner of the property of the people, you are also responsible along with everyone for how it is preserved and added to. As you are an equal member of society to whom great social rights and freedoms have been granted, you must be able to correctly use them and conscientiously carry out the duties entrusted to you.

One must then go on to explain to the students that the positions of various people in life differ from one another in many ways. In their focus they can be positive and negative. For an absolute majority of the Soviet people,

[illegible] the men of the Army and Navy. A position in life [illegible] in [illegible] life is characterized [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] communist [illegible] with the practice of building a new [illegible], the moral standards and principles of Socialism with daily conduct and [illegible] toward labor.

A negative [illegible] to an individual's position in life is an [illegible] phenomenon for developed socialism. At the same time, such a bent is still observed among individual citizens in relation to the socialist standards of morality. "The moral underpinnings of a socialist society," pointed out [illegible] in a speech at a ceremony in Baku devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Azerbaijan, "are based on respect and trust in man. However, it is no secret that persons are still encountered who utilize this trust to the detriment of society, who permit a lack of personal humility and even set out to deceive the state through eyewash, bribery and the embezzlement of socialist property.

"An intolerance of those who flaunt our morality and our Soviet laws should permeate all social life. The observance of the standards of social morality and law should be a natural need and a permanent inner law for each Soviet person."

It is essential to remind the students that a person's position in life is most vividly manifested in his production, sociopolitical and spiritual activities. In the labor sphere, the activeness of an individual is manifested in high labor productivity and work quality, in the economic expenditure of raw products and materials and in the achieving of the maximum possible results in the socialist competition. In the sociopolitical sphere, this activeness is expressed in what part a person takes in the activities of the party, Soviet and social organizations. The sphere of learning is also a sphere for the manifesting of a person's activeness, as the constant mastery of knowledge and the theory of Marxism-Leninism broadens a person's creative abilities, and makes him spiritually richer, morally purer and more noble.

Among the men of the Army and Navy, an activist position in life is characterized by the following traits: by a communist moral bent; by the predominance of social, collectivist principles in conduct; by a unity of word and deed in the struggle for excellent military skills, strong military discipline, high vigilance and constant combat readiness; by personal responsibility for ensuring the dependable security of the motherland; by implacability for bourgeois ideology and morality, social indifference, injustice, Philistinism, drunkenness, hooliganism and the other antipodes of the socialist way of life; by a conscientious attitude toward the carrying out of military duty, by a constant improvement in the moral-political and military qualities, by a struggle for the greatest possible strengthening of the nation's defense might and increased combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In concluding the first question, it is essential to emphasize that at the basis of the activist position of life of the Soviet people who are the active builders, the steadfast and courageous defenders of communism, lie Marxist-Leninist ideology and high moral qualities. "To instill in a person a desire for high social goals, ideological conviction and a truly creative attitude

toward labor," commented Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "is one of the prime tasks. Here runs a very important front in the struggle for communism and both the course of economic construction and the sociopolitical development of the nation will depend more and more upon our victories on this front" ("Leninskim kursom," Vol 6, p 586).

2. Service in the USSR Armed Forces--A School of Life, a School of Indoctrination

The USSR Armed Forces have an enormous role to play in indoctrinating the Soviet people in an activist position in life. "The young men," pointed out Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "arrive in the military family without having any schooling in life. But they return from the army as persons who have undergone the school of endurance and discipline and who have gained technical professional knowledge and political training" ("Leninskim kursom," Vol 6, p 535).

There is a many-sided beneficial influence of military service on the development and improvement of a young Soviet person's personality. Above all, in the Soviet Army and Navy the soldier or sailor gains the firm skills of military service which now requires extensive knowledge in the area of mathematics, physics, cybernetics, electronics and other precise sciences. At present, all military to one degree or another are involved with combat and other equipment and powerful weapons. It is no surprise that after discharge into the reserves, they, as a rule, go to work where their able hands, knowledge, efficiency and dedication to the job are particularly needed.

The years of military service are always recalled by a Soviet person as one of the most vivid pages of his biography. Many skills and habits acquired in the Army and Navy are carried by people through all their subsequent lives. "With gratitude I recall my army service," said the famous construction worker, Hero of Socialist Labor N. Zlobin, in sharing his ideas with the youth. "For me, as for everyone who has stood in formation, it was good schooling. It was schooling in endurance and discipline, ideological steadfastness and moral tempering."

What are the factors which determine the high effectiveness of indoctrinational work in the Army and Navy and have an effective impact upon developing an activist position in life for the soldiers? In answering this question, it is essential to emphasize that the enormous indoctrinational possibilities of army (naval) service are determined primarily by the sociopolitical nature and purpose of our Army and Navy. Created under the leadership of Lenin's party, the Soviet Armed Forces for the first time in history were destined to carry out a noble and elevated goal of defending the revolutionary victories of the people. They were indoctrinated in a spirit of the most profound dedication to their socialist motherland and to the ideas of peace and internationalism. Like Soviet society as a whole, the USSR Armed Forces are now characterized by an increased inner unity of its ranks and by a moral-political solidarity among all servicemen categories. This is one of the fundamental distinctions of our Army and Navy from the armies of the imperialist states, where class antagonism between command and rank-and-file predominates, where racial and national discrimination exists and immorality and cruelty flourish.

[illegible] questions. [illegible] Where were the sources of the high morale of our soldiers? Was it true that in the Soviet Armed Forces great attention was given to the cultural development of the servicemen? They were answered that all of this was in fact true. It was not difficult to understand the [illegible] of the detachment's members. Certainly in the [illegible] there could be no question of anything of the sort. In order to turn the soldiers into robots which totally obey the will of the monopolistic capitalists, [illegible] by means of ideological and psychological pressure everything human is removed from them, their awareness is intentionally blunted and their souls hardened. As a result, professional murderers are produced who are ready to commit any bestialities and crimes.

The Soviet armed forces are confronted with a completely different indoctrinational goal. Their task is to train and indoctrinate a true defender of the motherland, a soldier, patriot, internationalist, a person of high ideological and moral convictions. In accord with this task, our party has put forward a clear, concrete and very responsible program of strengthening in every possible way the internationalist importance of army and navy service.

The specific features of military service and the precise regulation of the life and training of the subunits, units and ships have a great impact upon the development of the soldier and upon the shaping of his high moral-political and combat qualities as well as social activeness. All the activities of our servicemen are strictly organized and subordinate to the interests of the security of the motherland, its friends and allies. These activities are regulated by the 1988 Constitution, by the military oath and regulations, by the orders of commanders and superiors and by other legal enactments which express the policy of the CPSU in the area of Soviet military organizational development. These legal enactments oblige the armed defenders of the motherland to zealously carry out their patriotic and international duty of defending the socialist fatherland and to spare neither their forces nor life itself for achieving victory over the enemies.

A young man who has donned a military uniform very quickly is convinced that military service is not only honorable, but also difficult and responsible. In order to be victorious over a technically well equipped, perfidious and strong enemy, much is needed including strong military training, good psychological-moral tempering, physical training and the ability to act skillfully under the difficult conditions of modern combat. The army teaches a soldier all of this. In the daily army and navy life, gradually the iron character of a patriot soldier is forged and for him the highest purpose to all his life is the security and well-being of the motherland.

It is essential to draw the students' attention to the fact that military service even in peacetime involves a definite risk. It is widely known, for example, that personnel from the combat engineer subunits have deactivated a large number of mines, shells and bombs left by the Nazi invaders in our territory during the years of the Great Patriotic War. This required not only the most delicate skill, but also courage.

There is also a definite inherent risk to the service of pilots, submariners, paratroopers, missile troops and men of other specialties. The encountering of danger during flights, sea cruises, parachute jumps, in firing and launching missiles and in tactical field exercises teaches one how to act confidently, decisively and boldly in the most difficult situations. And this contributes to the forming of strong character and will, tenacity and self-possession and other qualities essential for the soldier or sailor to successfully carry out the duties entrusted to him.

One of the most important factors contributing to an effective [illegible] awareness of the men and in the process of developing their activist position in life is the ordered system of party political work which has come into being in the Soviet Armed Forces. "Probably scarcely anywhere else are there such favorable opportunities for organizing party political work as in the Army and Navy," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. "Here are concentrated well trained communists from the command, engineer and technical personnel who have undergone schooling in party indoctrination and combat conditioning, and an ordered system of a party-political apparatus has been set up. Here all conditions are found for a thorough study of the men and a daily political influence on each serviceman" ("Leninskim kursom," Vol 2, p 51).

The process of the ideological indoctrination of a soldier starts from the first days of his stay in the subunit, unit or ship. For this purpose, political information sessions are organized regularly for the soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers. These deal with urgent problems of CPSU policy at the present stage of communist construction in our nation, the domestic and international situation of the Soviet state as well as the questions of further improving the Armed Forces of a developed socialist society. During the established hours the men listen to the radio or tape recordings of recent news and view diverse TV broadcasts such as "The Times," "Today and the World," "International Panorama," "Studio 9," "I Serve the Soviet Union" and others. And there are magazines, newspapers, pamphlets and books! Virtually all the military are active subscribers to the periodic press and library readers. In each subunit (ship) there is a Lenin room (cabin) where good conditions have been created for fruitful independent work by the soldiers and sergeants (sailors, petty officers) on a political book.

Here one cannot help but point out the important significance of such a basic form for acquiring and adding to political knowledge as political exercises for the political, ideological and spiritual growth of the men. Over the entire period of service, each soldier, sailor, sergeant and petty officer regularly attends these unique "political lessons." To them are added the Lenin readings and lectures, reports and talks, special subject evenings and meetings with war and labor veterans, prominent production workers, discussions of books and films.... Probably one could not even list all the forms of the ideological-political and moral indoctrination of our military.

An important factor in further increasing the indoctrinational role of Army and Navy service is the greatest possible strengthening of the unity between our army and the people. Just as a mighty tree sinks its roots deep into the ground feeding it, said the USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, so the Soviet Armed Forces draws its might from the people. The vital ties

[illegible]

The Congress instructions are of particular importance for the Armed Forces. The demands of the moral code of a builder of communism as outlined in the CPSU Program should underlie the indoctrination of high moral qualities among the Army and Navy personnel. The moral code of a builder of communism is a compendium of scientifically based principles of communist morality. It has a concrete historical nature and reflects the level of economic development, the high moral culture of a socialist society and the trends in the moral indoctrination of the individual under the dictatorship of the transition to communism.

The leading principle in the moral code of a builder of communism is dedication to the cause of communism and love for the socialist motherland and for the socialist nations. This principle expresses the new attitude of the Soviet people to Soviet society and a readiness to dedicate all their forces for establishing and defending communist ideals not only within their country, but within the entire socialist commonwealth.

The moral code of a builder of communism presupposes the conscientious labor of every citizen for the good of society, his concern for preserving and adding to public property, humane relations between people (collectivism and comradely mutual aid, honesty and justice, simplicity and humility in public and private life), mutual respect in the family and concern for the upbringing of children.

The code gives great attention to indoctrinating in the Soviet people an implacability for the enemies of communism, the cause of peace and the freedom of peoples, intolerance of injustice, loafing, careerism and money-grubbing. The international nature of the moral code of communism is also disclosed in its establishing of friendship and fraternity among the Soviet peoples and solidarity with the workers of all nations.

In opposition to the cruel and cynical preachings of bourgeois society of "every man for himself," "if you don't deceive you will be deceived," "every man is out to get you" and so forth, the moral code of a builder of communism proclaims highly moral socialist principles of collectivism and humanism expressed in the words: "One for all and all for one," and "each man is a friend, comrade and brother." Collectivism, mutual aid and support, a desire to hand on one's knowledge and practical experience to comrades and a keen observance of their growth and successes have become the standard of conduct for the Soviet people and the men of the Armed Forces.

In the exercise it is also essential to take up the role of the military oath and regulations in shaping in the personnel an activist position in life and to bring out the unity of the demands of the oath, the military regulations and the moral principles of the builders and defenders of communism.

Then the exercise leader should go on to explain that a soldier's activist position in life is most visibly apparent in his military service. Precisely from the quality of the performing of service duties by a soldier or sailor, from the specific results in military and political training his professional skill, ideological and moral make-up are judged. Certainly, an activist position in life is nothing abstract. It is tested out by deeds, by the desire and ability to bring benefit to the collective and to society. Years military

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[illegible] tested means for further improving the combat readiness of the individual units and ships. Under peacetime conditions, this [illegible] under effective cause and depth and can become an inseparable part in the entire way of military service. It is precisely in the competition where [illegible] the [illegible] patriotic initiatives of the personnel urging the men to [illegible] master the weapons and military equipment.

[illegible] indispensable condition for assuring high combat readiness of the troops is strong military discipline and strict proper order and organization in the Army and Navy [illegible]. The unswerving observance of the requirements of the regulations of [illegible] discipline, efficiency and readiness should be the [illegible] life for the soldier or sailor.

In contrast to the imperialist armies, where military discipline is completely maintained by coercion, violence and fear of punishment, in the Soviet Armed Forces it is founded upon awareness on the part of each serviceman of military duty and personal responsibility to defend his motherland, the USSR. For this reason with full justification it can be said that discipline is a unique criterion for the political and moral maturity of a soldier.

[illegible] of modern weapons, of the enormous scope, dynamism and complexity of combat operations and of the unprecedented importance of the moral factor, the slightest nonfulfillment of the demands of military discipline can lead to the most grave consequences. This is why even the most individual manifestations of negligence and lack of discipline are completely inexcusable. In other words, at present there is greater importance for both discipline and self-discipline on the part of the serviceman, that is, his under readiness to always and in everything follow the requirements of the Soviet laws, the oath and

regulations and the principles of communist morality and to carry out his specific duties and military duty in an exemplary manner.

In indoctrinating an activist position in the personnel, an enormous role is played by the military collective. It is desirable to point out that the military collective, as was emphasized at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, is a tried form for organizing interaction and instinting comradely aid in a combat situation.

The strength of a military collective lies in its public opinion and in that emotional and moral situation under which the soldiers and sailors live and work. In a healthy collective, public opinion approves and supports the correct conduct of the men and contributes to their further growth and advancement. At the same time, it condemns the unworthy conduct of the negligent and obliges them to observe the standards of communist morality and the demands of military discipline.

In completing the description of the material, it is important to reemphasize that service in the army is real schooling in life and in indoctrinating an activist position in life. The person who has gone through army training is not only a good soldier, but also, as a rule, an active builder of communism. As was pointed out by L. I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Army, in indoctrinating new generations of Soviet military, is preparing for the motherland people who are morally and physically conditioned, courageous, with firm communist convictions and with a high awareness of their social duty. These qualities are needed not only by the soldier, but also by the citizen of our land (see "Leninskim kursom," Vol 2, p 255).

During the hours of independent study, it is recommended that the students study the works of V. I. Lenin "On Professional Grounds" (PSS, Vol 35, pp 408-409); "The Tasks of the Youth Unions" (PSS, Vol 41, pp 298-318); the Constitution (Basic Law) of the USSR (articles 31, 32, 59, 62, 63); the sections of the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," pp 20-31, 66); the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," (Politizdat, 1982); the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 19th Komsomol Congress (PRAVDA, 19 May 1982); the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of 24 May 1982 (PRAVDA, 25 May 1982).

In the talk, it is possible to discuss the following questions: 1. What is an individual's [illegible] position in life under socialism? 2. Wherein lies the fundamental opposition between the focus of a person's position in life under socialism and under capitalism? 3. What is the basic focus of a Soviet soldier's position in life? 4. Why are the USSR Armed Forces termed a school of life and a school of indoctrination? 5. What are the basic factors increasing the indoctrinational role of the Army and Navy? 6. What does it mean in practice for a soldier that he inculcate in himself the qualities of an active builder of communism and a defender of the motherland?

Literature for Communism

1. [illegible] "What is to be Done?" [illegible], Vol [illegible], pp [illegible]-[illegible].

2. [illegible] "[illegible]," [illegible], Vol [illegible], pp 408-409.

3. [illegible] "The [illegible] of the 'Left Wing'," [illegible], Vol [illegible], pp 308-318.

4. "Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) SSSR" [Constitution (Basic Law) of the USSR], Article [illegible], No. [illegible], 92, 93.

5. L. I. Brezhnev, "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy," "Materialy KPSS" [Materials of the CPSU], pp 30-[illegible], 88, 89.

6. L. I. Brezhnev, "Speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress," PRAVDA, [illegible] May 1982.

7. L. I. Brezhnev, "Report at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of [illegible] May 1982," PRAVDA, 15 May 1982.

8. L. I. Brezhnev, "Speech at a Ceremony in Baku Dedicated to the Presentation of the Order of Lenin to Azerbaijan," PRAVDA, 27 September 1982.

9. "O sal'nejshem [illegible] ideologicheskogo, politiko-vospitatel'nogo rabota" [On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination], Decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 26 April 1979.

10. "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the VLKSM. Decree of the CPSU Central Committee," PRAVDA, 21 February 1981.

11. [illegible] "Report at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries," KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, No 11, 1982.

12. [illegible], "Sluzhim Rodine, delu kommunizma" [We Serve the Motherland and the Cause of Communism], Voyenizdat, 1981, pp 83-96, 101-110.

13. [illegible], "Report at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries," KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, No 11, 1982.

14. "Sovetskaya armiya--shkola ideyno-nravstvennogo vospitaniya molodezhi" [The Soviet Army--a School for the Ideological and Moral Indoctrination of the Youth]. Materials of an All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference in Kiev on [illegible] April 1979, Voyenizdat, 1979, pp 9-26.

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ARMED FORCES

MONTHLY MAILBAGS REVIEWED

For August, 1982

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 2

[Correspondence from readers reviewed: "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's Mailbag"]

[Text] The editors received 7,087 letters from readers during the month of August. Of these 360 were published. Articles published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA elicited 325 reponses.

The last month of summer is a special time for members of the armed forces. Characteristic of August, as convincingly shown by our mail, was intensive combat training both in our units and aboard ships. Commanders, political officers, party and Komsomol organizations, all personnel put forth persistent efforts to insure successful fulfillment of combat and political training plans and socialist obligations undertaken in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

"Over the course of the past series of exercises personnel of the artillery battery commanded by Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Kostenko honorably passed a serious test," writes Guards Captain O. Kalinchikov of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. "In a difficult tactical situation full of surprises, the crews led by Guards Sergeants V. Dan'shin and K. Tilavadiyev performed coolly, demonstrating initiative and high levels of fire training. By hitting all 'enemy' targets the battery insured the operational success of the motorized rifle subunits (podrazdeleniye) involved."

That armed forces personnel are full of resolve successfully to fulfill obligations in socialist competition to render a fitting salute to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to achieve new levels of military skill we see in letters from tanker Lieutenant I. Vigdorov of the Transbaykal Military District, pilot Captain B. Ivanteyev from the Leningrad Military District, Navy Warrant Officer S. Kozin of the Pacific Fleet, rail troop Sergeant L. Biryukov, working on the construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline, and many others.

While reporting successes in both service performance and training, readers are at the same time critically analyzing deficiencies in the organization of competition, the training and education program and living conditions and leisure time activities and suggesting ways to remedy them. Here is one of these letters. "We are serving in a helicopter squadron," writes Private R. Sabitov from the Ural Military District. "We

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[illegible] in Pravda [illegible] the [illegible] of the USSR. As are [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] a fitting salute to this [illegible]. Last [illegible] letters to the [illegible] included an [illegible] writer reporting that on the [illegible] National Television [illegible] competition was [illegible] [illegible] military units. In their training and drills as well as in their exercises, unit and [illegible] personnel were involved in intensive effort [illegible] in their [illegible] [illegible] new [illegible] and innovative experience accumulated in the course of the winter and summer training periods and engaged in continuous preparation for their final tests.

[illegible] great feeling, deep pride in his comrades-in-arms, that Major [illegible] [illegible] Anzam Motor Rifle District writes concerning successes achieved by tank personnel. "In the course of their tactical exercise, personnel of the unit commanded by Captain A. Sedov demonstrated efficiency and high levels skill in accomplishing each specific mission," he reports. "After marching many kilometers, tank crews were able [illegible] the 'enemy' in the air in a timely manner. For distinguished performance in the course of the exercise the senior officer presented commendations to Warrant Officer [illegible], Privates M. [illegible], V. Bukreyev and others."

Should declaring in their letters that personnel are filled with resolve to finish the training year in a fitting manner and emerge winners in socialist competition are Junior Lieutenant V. Sairanov from the Far Eastern Military District, Naval Warrant Officer [illegible] Fedorov of the Black Sea Fleet, military vehicle driver Sergeant B. Novikov, currently helping bring in the harvest, and many others.

While taking note of successes achieved in military duty performance, our readers are at the same time writing with some concern about deficiencies in training and the organization of socialist competition in their subunits and of the military education process, as well as about the need to both conserve and add to the wealth of our society and to exercise greater care in the use of construction materials and energy resources. Warrant Officer B. Komov from the Leningrad Military District Rifle points out that the unit in which he serves is not devoting proper attention to the problem of conserving and economizing in the use of costly government materials. A letter from readers Kosmovskaya Ivanova and Grushchenko in Severomorsk complains about the "[illegible] attitude of housing administration personnel toward requests and applications from visitors. "This is an Arctic region," they write. "The freezing winter [illegible] comes early here. The people in the housing administration are well aware of this. But all our requests and persistent demands that our quarters be readied for winter have run up against a wall of indifference. Nobody wants to have anything to do with our problems...."

Senior personal responsibility for the task with which he has been entrusted and for the quality of his own work as well as that performed by the collective as a whole—this, in the view of our readers, is what should constitute the real basis for the [illegible] and [illegible] initiative, regardless of the position.

[illegible]'s mail included a small number of letters from writers telling about the [illegible] participation of members of the armed forces in bringing in the harvest. "Despite poor weather conditions, our separate truck battalion is successfully accomplishing this government task," reports Senior Lieutenant S. Bulyyev from the North Caucasus Military District. "Many hundreds of tons of agricultural produce have

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[illegible] Department [illegible] history of the [illegible] Military [illegible] writes that "[illegible] [illegible] Lightning [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] meeting with one another, [illegible] the training [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] training."

[illegible] value of the 50th anniversary of the Great October and the approaching anniversary of the founding of the USSR, readers are sharing with us their thoughts and feelings concerning the Motherland's anniversary and her glorious history. Many of them speak of the role the Great October and the formation of the Soviet [illegible] played in their own personal life as well as in the life of the collective they were in. [illegible] from Sverdlovsk Oblast, a participant in the First World War, the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, recalls how he worked as an activist [illegible] and early 1920s, the first time he heard Bolshevik agitators [illegible] the [illegible] teachings and then how he himself became an agitator and Red Army man.

"[illegible] frightening to think," he writes, "what might have become of me, of the [illegible], of [illegible] people, had not the October Revolution occurred. Hunger, poverty and [illegible] would now forever be things of the past. We have had to go through [illegible]. On the other hand, though, [illegible] proof of what previous generations had to [illegible], so that present their children and grandchildren now enjoy and the beautiful future that awaits them."

[illegible] pride permeate letters from participants in the Great Patriotic War. Their recollections embrace [illegible] of future of the great battle on the Volga and other combat operations and bring to light new incidents of unexampled heroism on the part of Soviet fighting men. Many front-line veterans have turned to us with a request for help in locating former comrades-in-arms and recounted reunions of war veterans. Major [illegible] Shymarenko (Retired), for example, writes of a meeting with old comrades-in-arms at his home in Zhereseny: "Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Belorussians and Latvians came to visit me from towns all over the country. I had participated with them in the heroic defense of Leningrad. I had never had nearer or dearer friends. What we had been through together!" Friendship, military comradeship, is one of the noblest civilized traditions to be found among Soviet fighting men.

Many letters among those arriving in October's mail are evidence of the devotion of soldiers of the present generation to the ideals of their fathers and grandfathers. [illegible] writes from Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, [illegible] them. He writes as follows: "I have eight sons. They well know from what their front-line-veteran father has told them what a high price our people paid for the freedom of their socialist motherland and for the good fortune to be able to live and work under a peaceful sky. Seven of my sons have already served their time in the army, turning in outstanding-mark performances in the process. My [illegible] son, [illegible], is now [illegible] their turn."

Letters from parents whose sons are now serving in the armed forces express gratitude to commanders and political personnel for their responsive and attentive attitude toward their young soldiers and for their noble labors in the political and military education of young men [illegible]. Turning to us with the request that we convey their gratitude to officers for this have been M. Sedyak of Ivanovo Oblast, [illegible] from Lithuania, V. Mangyr of Vladivostok and many others. These letters are [illegible] evidence of the bond ties uniting our army and our people.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

MILITARY JOURNAL CALLS FOR GREATER REPRESENTATION OF NON-RUSSIAN OFFICERS

[illegible] [illegible] MOSCOW AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 23, Dec 82 pp 10-14 carries a 5000-word article titled "The Triumph of Leninist Nationality Policy" by Lt Gen Ye. Nikitin. The article notes that "major work toward the further internationalization of the composition of military cadres and especially of command political and technical military cadres is being carried out in the Soviet Armed Services. The party constantly points to the necessity of being concerned that all nationalities of the country are adequately represented in military training institutions and in the Soviet officer corps."

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Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 21, Nov 82 (signed to press 19 Oct 82) pp 1-7

[Full-text translations of articles in this JPRS report are marked with an asterisk (*)]

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[illegible] WEAPON: AIR-[illegible] MISSILE TRAINING EXERCISE

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Special Correspondents A. Zorin and Yu. Ivashchenko: "A Flying Island. Report from on Board a Strategic Missile-Carrying Aircraft"]

[text] The flight has already lasted many hours. The fragrance of steppe wormwood, seized from the ground, disappeared long ago. We are in oxygen masks, our shoulders are embraced by parachutes. Time passes like a slow river in autumn. The instruments on the control panels flicker in unison, indicating that all systems--propulsion, electrical and power supply--are functioning smoothly, without malfunctions. Clouds like snowdrifts, etched by the sun to an unnatural whiteness, are beneath us. The firmament is piercingly blue, but it lacks the warmth that characterizes a person's eyes and the tranquility of sea. The thermometer indicates that there is Antarctic cold outside.

And in the helmet's earphones, the radio sightings make soft and somewhat domestic noises, with a slight crackling sound. Their rustling sounds are similar to the sounds of an old house at dusk, if you turn off the lights and hide in the dark. At first it seemed that a puff of smoke was about to issue forth from a stove. But, the sterile after-taste of oxygen has no nuances. It is pharmaceutically dull and doesn't even remotely remind one of anything.

Yet, why is it that here, many kilometers above the earth, we want the earth to remind us of itself in some way? Probably because we have parted with the earth for a long time.

The crew's conversations are very intense during the take-off and entry into the flight route. We soon learned to tell by ear, who was who.

"Commander, I request permission for a comprehensive check of the [illegible]," said navigator Vladimir Tarasenko.

"Permission granted," consented lieutenant [illegible].

"We are at the stated position."

[illegible]

[illegible] "Instrumentation." I [illegible] with [illegible]. I report that the instrument is [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] instrument is [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] instruments."

"[illegible] attitude."

[illegible] are [illegible] gray. The plane [illegible] [illegible] gently moved in a circular motion.

"[illegible] [illegible]."

"[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]."

[illegible] flips the switches. It seems that his hands [illegible] [illegible] in his head-rest and flip the equipment's toggle [illegible] intermittently illuminated by [illegible] on the [illegible]. The [illegible] multi-colored lights flash on the control [illegible] in a [illegible] incomprehensible. He can't believe that a person [illegible], but instead is calm although his eyes dart continuously [illegible] starting from side to side is not disorderly. Taking [illegible] through his peripheral vision, the Captain even [illegible] a wink--"Everything is in order."

[illegible] in the helmet's earphones: "Semi-automatic [illegible]."

The [illegible] historic history. A dagger-shaped flame blew [illegible]. The fiery tornado blew the dust from [illegible] surface of the old Tbilisi street. As [illegible] it was faced with a task beyond the strength, [illegible] at a heavy sigh and shook. The missile [illegible] for a second or two, then it began advancing [illegible]. The missile leant forward, but after flying [illegible], it crashed to the earth. It raced down [illegible], [illegible] and hurtling, and frightening the [illegible].

[illegible] in [illegible], Yura Koshkin and his friends [illegible] made their way to the other side of the [illegible]. The "general designer" was [illegible] [illegible] of the newest product from his design [illegible]. He "intuitively" sensed the reason of the [illegible].

"But I sure that the missile must be loaded with cores from reactors, not from soup-dishes. And there shouldn't be so much sulphur from the matches" ...

The radial pattern of the airfield was marching with colors. Kosikov, a student in the Kirovograd Flying Club, headed for the neat and lean "Yak" [Aircraft from Yakovlev Design Bureau].

Within 15 minutes, he was already in the air. The sun was relentless in piercing the cockpit and was merciless in blinding Kosikov. After making a turn, darkness was visible, with some sort of blue-grey bubbles floating in it. Kosikov didn't have time for his eyes to adjust, before the horizon rose up, stood still, then began to spin like the hand of the clock which has gone mad. From out of nowhere, a gripping force pressed upon his head and shoulders, and hung on his arms as though it were hundred-pound blocks. Again the sun beat into his eyes as a piercing beam of light. Kosikov wanted to take a breath and drive the raging nightmare away from himself. But he didn't have time for that. The aircraft fell into an abyss and his chest felt empty. It seemed that even his hair stood on end beneath his helmet.

But the pilot instructor turned the aircraft again and again, not giving Kosikov's a moment's respite. There was a roll, then another, then a break-out, a zoom, a loop and a turn. Yuruv used his remaining strength to restrain the panic which was coming to the surface. At first, he didn't even notice that he was guessing at the aerobatic figures.

An attentive voice in his earphone asked: "How do you feel, Yura?"

Kosikov rasped out, through a throat as coarse as an emery [illegible]: "I'm fine."

With a great deal of effort he added: "I'm feeling hostily. Do it again, do you hear me?"

The pilot instructor asked, not without spite: "Why don't you tell me where the airstrip is at?"

Kosikov tried to get his bearings, but immediately realized that it was hopeless. He wouldn't even have tried to answer where the sky was, or the earth. Everything was mixed up. But, to the right and slightly

[illegible] Sky Tiger.

"It's in the flight computer."

[illegible] stand several steps [illegible] the [illegible] slant [illegible] the crew. [illegible] [illegible] looking like [illegible] rolling [illegible] [illegible] of the sky.

[illegible] the [illegible] way to the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] to Quill.

"[illegible], [illegible]. I gave you a task that one [illegible] [illegible]. You will fly. [illegible]. But you should [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] I deserved [illegible] for it, mark my word."

[illegible], the Mission Commander's real disgust from a strategic [illegible]. At [illegible] of the flight, the Captain [illegible] up the work of the entire crew. [illegible] [illegible] attentively. They continue to do their jobs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the "[illegible] [illegible]" [illegible], and, the crackling in the helmet [illegible] [illegible] vibration of the missile-carrying aircraft reminds us of the flight.

[illegible], even with [illegible] calm on our flying island, there is no laxness. Each [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] as possible, so as not to prevent Kaiser from [illegible] [illegible].

"[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the missile."

"Yes, sir," [illegible] the weapons and radio officer. "The missile is in normal [illegible]."

"[illegible]."

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the order. "Attention, crew. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]." [illegible] [illegible] his face, but his [illegible] are expressive [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the level of concentration.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] carrying aircraft jumps sideway after it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] probably [illegible] into the distance. The missile [illegible] left [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] returned [illegible] flight [illegible]. Now we [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] at Warrant Officer [illegible], the chief radio operator. [illegible] [illegible], we [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] the cowl of an airframe "blister," and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] or fidget; [illegible] likely. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] what he is [illegible].

A hoarsely [illegible] voice: "Commander, [illegible] ..." The [illegible] here, "...centimeters."

[illegible] and the happy wrinkles around his eyes [illegible] the smile wrinkles hidden beneath his mask.

"Three centimeters is three centimeters. I will issue a reprimand for making fun of the commander."

We heard Azambayev's laughter. "I am ready to atone for my guilt by procuring a decent dinner."

The commander carefully interjected: "Stone."

Murat handed over his duty to the weapons and radio officer seated in the aft, and crawled out of the "blister." Everyone livened up after the launch and the facetious bantering. We notice that one gets just as hungry as when one is on the ground. Azambayev solemnly labored over a box containing the flight rations. Murat skillfully wielded the knife and created real masterpieces of the sandwich art. Even under the mask, it seemed that one could smell the garlic and parsley.

Azambayev loudly announced: "The table is set. Dinner is served! Shut off the engines, commander. We'll hang out the "at supper" sign on the hatch. Yura, we don't have enough beer. Could you go out and get some? It isn't far from here. Take a parachute, put on a knapsack and go get it. The door pushes open."

Warrant Officer Azambayev is a jolly fellow.

We ate our snack and returned to our posts. We put on the oxygen masks again. The breathing apparatus gauge, measuring the breaths, presses against our lips.

> The crew members call Murat their "flight-spirit." This is by way of analogy with a house-spirit, who preserves traditions, loves to joke, and in general, keeps an eye on things so that everything is done properly. Although being a "flight-spirit" is an important job, it is nonetheless a social duty. But Azambayev's official duties are more responsible. He is responsible for communications.
>
> The sky is a foreign element for humans. Granted, humans have learned to travel through the sky from one continent to another, and from one continent to another, and our airplanes speed along faster than sound. However, the work of a pilot continues to be very difficult. And it is not just a question of the physical demands. Of course the physical demands are greater for a hammerman or a steel smelter. But, if you are in the sky for many hours,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] grade [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and carefully [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] the last [illegible] of [illegible] inspection [illegible]. [illegible] carefully [illegible] the [illegible] of the airfield and [illegible]

[illegible] composure. [illegible]

Lieutenant Colonel Aleksey Petrovich Maryshev was the last to leave the aircraft. He is a short, lean and gray-haired man with sharp, intelligent eyes. It would be interesting to know whether he feels the same way he did [illegible] or whether he is already so accustomed to such flights that he is bored with routine. But it would be useless to ask. He wouldn't answer. He is that kind of man. Yes, there are legends about him in long-range aviation. [illegible] of refueling [illegible] about the [illegible] piloting of Aleksey Petrovich.

Maryshev formed up the crew. "We had a normal flight. I have no criticisms to make. We'll take a rest now. At 1500 hours, we'll form up here. Crew dismissed!"

The awakened warblers had already begun their continuous twittering. The airfield was filling with fresh colors. Our missile-carrying aircraft with [illegible] looked like an exhausted man returning home at dawn.

With quick strides, Maryshev walks to the bus.

The patrol beyond the clouds has returned to earth. Its crew has fulfilled its duty.

[illegible]
CSO: 1801/107

[illegible]

[DISCIPLINARY PRACTICES IN TANK REGIMENT DESCRIBED]

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 21, Nov 82 [signed to press 9 Oct 82] pp 42-45

[Interview with Col Anat A. Palamarchuk: "By the Pooling of Efforts"; date and place of interview not given]

> [Text] A talk conducted by our correspondents with Guards Col A. Palamarchuk, commander of the X Guards tank regiment on the strengthening of proper order and military discipline in the unit.

[Question] Anatoliy Vasil'yevich [Palamarchuk]! Even before our arrival at the garrison, we knew that the regiment which you command for several years has not had a single disciplinary infraction. For the troops and naval forces such a situation as a whole is natural. As was pointed out at the 8th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, many leading units and formations live without infractions. Yet we would like to know how you achieved such a state of affairs in the regiment and what were the main directions of organizational and indoctrinational work which helped to unite the military collective and to strengthen proper order and discipline.

[Answer] In the report at the 8th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, the USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, emphasized that for strengthening sweve military discipline it was essential first of all to reinforce its foundation which is comprised of the ideological conviction of the man and the spiritual maturity of the collective. The main thing in this work, the USSR minister of defense said, is to ensure a selfless personal example set by the Communists and Komsomol members in the carrying out of military duty and in observing the requirements of discipline. If it is considered that in our regiment the Communists and Komsomol members comprise 90 percent, then it becomes perfectly clear that to ensure their example means to solve more than nine-tenths of the problem of further raising the level of discipline.

In what do I see the initial phase in the work in this area? Primarily in returning the personal example set by the indoctrinator-commanders. For their increased prestige provides a greater effect the higher their authority, the richer the capability of the solely-responsible commander to work with the man and the promoter the party conviction. It is important that the commander's exactingness

[illegible] [illegible]. For the commanders, the political workers and all the commanders of our unit it is honourable that [illegible] for strong military discipline and [illegible] order, individual work with the men is [illegible] necessary [illegible] aimed at eradicating vestiges of the past in the thinking of the servicemen and of holding their personal responsibility for the success of the [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] competition, legal indoctrination, the indoctrinating [illegible] in the military and labor traditions of the people and [illegible]. To specify about the comprehensive nature of work [illegible] the [illegible] discipline, one could also mention a number of other [illegible]. But [illegible] the gist of the matter is not one of a list. The main thing is that the commanders and party organizations of the subunits have recognized the comprehensive method as an effective form for indoctrinating disciplined soldiers and, having joined their efforts, skillfully rely on it. In the unit there are fewer and fewer men who are only concerned for the job assigned to them and do not want to look more widely, on the scale of the entire collective.

In order to provide commentary on what has been said, I would like to touch on a narrow and just one area but which, in my view, is indicative of the work style of our party organization. After the 6th All-Army Conference of Guards Party Organization Secretaries, the deputy regimental commander for political affairs, Guards Maj A. Shpileyev (incidentally, he was a participant in the conference), in summing up the results of an inspection of troop service, posed the question as follows: "We are monitoring the course of service and are reporting shortcomings up the chain of command, but who of the officers from the regimental staff, who of the subunit political workers himself personally participated in the training of the guard personnel?" And he made up the position of the need for a decisive turn from recording shortcomings to an active influence on the part of each staff communist on their elimination and on increasing the effectiveness of all elements of troop service.

The other commentary from the party organization of the regimental headquarters and personally supported the political worker. In fact, just take the battalion where Guards Maj P. Lega is the chief of staff. Here the same violations [illegible] had been repeated several times. Individual sentries had allowed persons to come closer to the posts than the distance indicated in the post table. The officers from the battalion and the regimental staff who had inspected the state of guard duty noticed this shortcoming in the past [illegible]. But it was repeated and the situation did not change.

[illegible] the party posing of the question and a thorough inspection by me and the deputy regimental commander for political affairs made it possible for us to achieve a tangible gain in the struggle to eliminate shortcomings in guard duty. [illegible] once again, the control system becomes truly effective only when the commanders from the headquarters party organization begin to not merely record positive and negative facts, but after generalized and reinforced the better and eliminated the shortcomings.

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MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY AND TROOP TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 21, Nov 82 (signed to press 19 Oct 82) pp 59-66

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences, Lt Gen I. Ovcharenko, Chief of the Political Section of the Military Academy imeni M. V. Frunze: "Military Psychology and the Process of Instructing Students"]

[Text] The Communist Party has given constant attention to the training of leadership personnel. Having noted the successes of the Soviet higher school, the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that in the future it is essential to improve the quality of instruction and to broaden and strengthen the ties of the training and educational process with practice and life. The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Developing the Higher School and Improving the Quality of Specialist Training" has become a new manifestation of concern for personnel. The decree outlines a specific program of higher school activities at the present stage, and these apply fully to military schools.

The rapid development of military equipment, weapons and military affairs as a whole has confronted the military academies and schools training command, political and engineer personnel with evermore complex tasks. This is quite natural. A most important demand of the party's is not to restrict graduates to just high professional training. They must have an integrated Marxist-Leninist ideology, communist conviction and firm skills in leading the military collectives. The military school graduates, the USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, has pointed out, should be given "a feeling for the new, they should manifest initiative and creativity in solving the problems raised by life, they should have firm pedagogical and psychological knowledge and be a model of moral purity and general culture."

It is particularly essential to emphasize the influence of psychology on the effectiveness of the instruction and indoctrination process. Recently, its role has risen noticeably in all spheres of social life. In the pedagogical process, as is known, man holds the leading place. Both as the control element and as the object of control. This also determines the inevitability, in the course of training a military specialist, in turning to military psychology and to the practical employment of its conclusions and recommendations. Certainly no improvement in the pedagogical process or rise in the results of the instruction and indoctrination of the students and officer candidates are possible

without considering their intellectual and emotional reserves and the potentials of the human psyche.

In pedagogical practice, the recommendations of psychology have long been resorted to. For example, in our academy great attention has been paid to the studying of these since its inception. Even during the years of the Civil War, prominent civil military leaders such as N. I. Podvoyskiy, M. V. Frunze and M. N. Tukhachevskiy in their speeches repeatedly emphasized the importance of military psychology for increasing the combat capability of the young Red Army. "Our army," said M. V. Frunze after whom the academy is named, "should be technically and psychologically prepared to carry out any sort of task."

The first systematized course of lectures on military psychology was given in the 1919-1920 academic year personally by the chief of the academy A. Ye. Snesarev. The lectures and seminar exercises provided a great deal for the graduates. The Red officers who came from the people in the fire of the battles on the Civil War fronts demonstrated their superiority over the command personnel of the White Guards and interventionists. This included in their operational-tactical thinking, in their knowledge of the laws of relationships between people and collectives and in their ability to unite them and lead them.

A course in military psychology has existed in the academy starting in the 1920's. During this period there was a special psychological laboratory which had been created upon the orders of the Revvoyensovet [Revolutionary Military Council] of 2 March 1920. Its co-workers were concerned with studying the behavior of individuals and entire collectives under various conditions of troop activities and provided recommendations on the use of graduates in various positions and on selecting candidates for instruction.

The psychological laboratory generally proved effective. It obtained very interesting materials which were employed not only in the academy, but also in the Red Army units and institutions. Its activities were generalized in the book "Opyt psikhologicheskoy raboty v Voyennoy akademii RKKA" [Experience of Psychological Work in the Red Army Military Academy]. The book attracted the attention of leading workers at the People's Commissariat of Defense and the General Staff. Upon the initiative of M. V. Frunze who held the post of people's commissar, a system of psychophysical laboratories was organized in a number of military schools and institutions. The people's commissar showed constant interest in their work and utilized the results obtained by them in his speeches, articles and so forth.

The military psychological works of M. V. Frunze and other Soviet military leaders, in being based on Marxist-Leninist methodology, are marked by a high party approach and scientificness. They have not lost their practical value and for the command, the political workers and the faculty serve as a model for working out military psychology problems in relation to carrying out the tasks of instructing and indoctrinating the students, preparing them for leadership of the units in modern combat and carrying out political indoctrination in the troops.

Over the more than half-century of its existence, the academy has acquired great experience. On the basis of this, all categories of servicemen make a planned and profound study of psychology. For the young instructors, the course is given on "psychological and pedagogical bases in training and indoctrinational work." After studying this, each man takes an exam. For the remaining instructors, in the system of commander training lectures and seminars are organized on the urgent problems of the higher military school. In the instructing of the students, basic attention is given to the psychological problems of the leadership of people, to the psychology of individual soldiers and military collectives and to the methods of preparing them for active operations in a combat situation. For the students of academy courses where the instructors from the military schools of the Ground Forces improve their skills, the accent is put on studying the particular features of psychology in the officer candidate collectives as well as on the ways for increasing the effectiveness of their cognitive activites and their control. The shaping of psychological knowledge, abilities and skills is one of the most important tasks in the military professional training within the academy.

The questions of military psychology are organically incorporated in the content of the training programs for Marxist-Leninist philosophy, military pedagogics and operational-tactical disciplines. These problems are also taken up in the course of the training process. In addition to planned exercises, extracurricular lectures, conferences and meetings with prominent military psychologists are organized. The command and political section of the academy have provided clear cooperation between the chairs and faculties, directing their efforts toward a single goal. They actively intervene into the course of the training and indoctrinational process, they provide specific recommendations in accord with the party's instructions and the demands of the USSR minister of defense on the training of personnel and provide help in their practical implementation.

During the winter of the last training year, upon the political section's initiative, a thorough analysis was made of the work done by the chairs in the area of the moral-political and psychological training of the students. The obtained results were examined and discussed in detail by the academy council. Speaking before it was the deputy chief of the academy, Lt Gen L. Kadatskiy, who disclosed a series of shortcomings in this area. The facts given by him helped in critically assessing the pedagogical work and to better and more clearly see the existing reserves and the ways for realizing them.

The academy council obliged the leaders of the chairs to continue improving the psychological and pedagogical training of the faculty, to creatively implement a comprehensive approach to the training and indoctrination of the students, to ensure a party approach in the instruction of all disciplines, particularly for military ones, and to more boldly introduce new, progressive methods in the training process. These recommendations became a subject of discussion at the permanent seminars, at sessions of the chairs and subject procedural commissions as well as at party meetings. Many apt proposals were made the implementation of which provided positive results in the psychological tempering of the future combined-arms commanders.

The moral factor, as is known, plays a major role in raising combat readiness. It is an inseparable component of troop combat potential. In line with this, the demands have been constantly growing on further strengthening troop morale and the developing of high combat qualities in the troops. At present, each serviceman must be clearly aware of the moral, physical and psychological hardships he will encounter in real combat as well as what safety factor he must acquire in peacetime, in the course of combat training.

Our academy receives officers who have good ideological and psychological tempering as well as command experience. But this tempering must be raised to a higher level. Arguing in favor of such a conclusion is the experiment conducted by our psychologists during the entrance exams. The following picture was disclosed. Over 80 percent of the persons tested experienced negative emotions before the exam. Some responded slowly to various inputs while others clearly showed poorer accuracy of actions. Yet in terms of the amount of the psychological stress, the exam in no way could be compared with what might be encountered in a combat situation.

The psychological training of the students is a process of forming, on the basis of their ideological and moral convictions, such qualities which are essential for the combined-arms commanders in troop leadership under extremely tense and dangerous situations of modern combat. This training is carried out in close relation and cooperation with moral and political training. These are links in a single chain and they cannot be separated. Only in a unity can they produce the desired result.

Moral-political and psychological training permeates the entire pedagogical process in the academy. Its tasks are carried out by the joint efforts of the command, the political section and the collectives of all chairs. We would particularly like to emphasize the role of the social sciences chair. The party views the teaching of social sciences as an important area of ideological work in the VUZes. The faculty of these chairs also endeavors to honorably carry out their duty to the party.

The basis for the ideological tempering of the students is a profound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism as an integrated teaching which includes philosophical, economic and sociopolitical views, the history of the CPSU and the state as well as the teachings about war and the army. This knowledge is given primarily by the social sciences chairs and the social sciences instructors. Under their leadership the students study the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, CPSU policy, the directing role of the party in the constructing of communism and in organizing national defense as well as the many-faceted activities of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Only a knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory makes it possible to correctly understand the fundamental questions of military-organizational development, the training and indoctrination of the troops, including the psychological capabilities of the men, and the moral consequences of various decisions and actions taken by them.

Naturally, the political section does everything possible to improve the level of the training-indoctrinational and scientific-procedural work of the social

sciences chairs and to more fully utilize their possibilities in shaping the Marxist-Leninist ideology and ideological conviction of the students. Due to this, their authority and influence on the other chairs have increased. The interchair theoretical seminars, the conferences for the leaders of course work and the mutual reviewing of lectures and teaching aids have become more informative. One such seminar conducted at the end of the last academic year was devoted to the problems of the moral-political and psychological training of the students. Participating in it were the instructors from the chair of party history and party political work, the chair for combat training procedures and officers from the political section. The seminar had a professional, creative nature. It helped outline new areas in work.

The course on urgent problems of party political work in the Soviet Armed Forces has assumed particular significance for the academy's students. This is one of the most important social science subjects which arms the future combined-arms commanders with a knowledge and practical skills in the political indoctrination of the men under the most diverse conditions of troop activities. It is closely linked to military psychology. The measures related to party-political and psychological support are conducted simultaneously, according to a single plan. For this reason, the political section devotes close attention to the psychological and pedagogical preparedness of the instructors for the course on party political work as their role is increasing more and more, particularly in working out with the students tactical problems in the field and at command-staff exercises. In the course of such exercises, the pedagogue has an indoctrinational effect on those around primarily through his communist conviction and broad scientific erudition. His sound knowledge of the psychology of conducting modern combat is a dependable prerequisite for the skillful use of the factors favoring the successful achievements of the goals set in the exercises.

In our academy the elements of the psychological preparation of students for active combat operations are incorporated in the plan for exercises and drills in many subjects. As for the direct combat training of the students, in this regard the greatest significance is given to bringing the training situation close to the conditions of real combat. In the training process extensive use is made of various technical devices and trainers which make it possible to simulate a combat situation in the audience. Particularly effective are trainers equipped as troop control points in combat. With their aid it is possible to introduce an entire complex of strong stimuli which operate on the human psyche during combat work.

It is generally known how difficult it is for a commander when in the course of combat he has very little or no inclination on the situation. But, as it turns out, it is even more difficult for him when the flow of information, like an avalanche, increases rapidly. It requires enormous restraint and unprecedented will power to analyze everything and to isolate the main and most essential thing. Such situations are often created in training drills. Here the exercise leaders proceed from the view that in modern combat not only the enemy, but also one's own troops will suffer heavy losses. Under certain conditions, as the Great Patriotic War showed, this factor has a negative effect upon troop morale and on their combat capability.

Research important in its conclusions was carried out on this subject by a collective of scientists from the chair headed by Lt Gen P. Malyckshin. In studying the combat operations of units which differed in composition, training level and equipment during the period of the war, the researchers were convinced that the moral and combat qualities of the personnel influenced the outcome of battle in a dual manner: in the first place, through the activeness of the personnel and their ability to effectively utilize the weapons and, secondly, through he psychological steadfastness and the capacity to maintain a fighting mood in critical situations. With the help of instructors from the social sciences chairs, they outlined the criteria for assessing the moral-political and psychological training of the units and subunits which participated in battles. The results of the research were reduced to a table which is frequently employed in exercises. The students can see for themselves that it is possible to avoid the negative consequences of high casualties if the moral-political and psychological conditioning of the troops is carried out not haphazardly but rather constantly. They learn to realistically assess the balance of forces and the ensuing consequences which can develop in the course of combat operations.

There is no doubt about it, modern equipment provides great opportunities for the modeling of a combat situation in exercises. But this situation, of course, cannot fully replace real combat conditions. In this regard much is provided by tactical exercises, particularly those with field firing. The students take an active part in them. Both during the period spent in the academy and in the troops. In going on a service training assignment, they are given specific assignments for moral-political and psychological training. The fulfillment of these is accounted for by the chairs and discussed at colloquiums and seminars.

The academy has long maintained close ties with the troops. These aid in mutual enrichment. Due to them the academy's training process reflects the experience of the units and subunits acquired during the years of the Great Patriotic War, in recent major exercises and in the carrying out of international tasks by the Soviet military.

It should be particularly emphasized that we pay the closest attention to combat experience which is characterized by an abundance of examples of courage, steadfastness and self-sacrifice by the armed defenders of the Soviet motherland. Both the students and the instructors constantly turn to the very rich treasurehouse of military glory and valor shown by the heroes of the last war. Frequently trips are organized to the site of battles. For example, last year a large group of students headed by the participant of the Battle of Moscow, Prof, Maj Gen Art G. Biryukov visited the Greater Moscow Area A detailed analysis of the operations of the units was carried out on the spot. For the same purpose a trip was organized to Volgograd under the leadership of Prof, Maj Gen B. Panov. All of this, taken together, comprises the system created in the academy for the moral-political and psychological conditioning of the students. Also in it we should put the measures provided under the comprehensive plan for the communist indoctrination of future combined-arms commanders. A significant portion of these measures is carried out during extracurricular time. The command and the political section endeavor to ensure the effectiveness of this work.

Another important area is the use of the recommendations of military psychology in the very training process and the increasing of its efficiency. Instruction is a natural, dialectically developing process. It has its own patterns and above all the patterns of the cognitive activities of the students. The instructor directs and controls these activities. But any control is effective only in the event that the essence of the controlled phenomenon or process is clear and comprehensible. The famous Russian pedagogue K. D. Ushinskiy formulated this demand in the following manner: "We cannot say to pedagogues: proceed in such a manner; but we can tell them: study the laws of those mental phenomena which you wish to control and proceed in accord with these laws and those circumstances under which you wish to apply them."

Experienced pedagogues who constantly rely on psychology are well aware that the cognitive capabilities of students are unevenly distributed over each hour of exercises. Initially, these increase gradually then, having reached the maximum, begin to decline. In the ordinary giving of a lecture, there are moments which are short in time when the students' attention lessens and they do not assimilate the material sufficiently well. But if instruction is carried out by active methods, then perception is improved. This, in particular, is the effect from problem studying. Its essence is that the pedagogue starts the exercise by the setting out of problems and then with the help of the students searches for ways to solve them. The problem nature of instruction prepares one to work under difficult situations where the right solution is provided by the capacity for nonstandard thinking. This is why many instructors endeavor to use this method.

A knowledge of human abilities makes it possible to correctly organize the cognitive activities of the students. Instruction which does not consider human abilities runs contrary to the requirements of psychology and cannot produce optimum results. The practical experience of the VUZes convincingly confirms this. For this reason in organizing the exercises the instructors endeavor to weigh and anticipate everything.

In the academy experiments and scientific research have assumed a broad scope in the area of raising the effectiveness of the training and indoctrinational process and further improving moral-political and psychological training. Many of our scientists and instructors participate in the scientific research proposed by the Chief Directorate of Military Schools under the USSR Ministry of Defense. Students are also often involved in the work. Very interesting material has been acquired. On the basis of it teaching aids have been created and their authors include Candidates of Sciences Maj Gen A. Shramchenko, Col M. Zakhodyakin and Col P. Fisenko. These aids have been made available to both the instructors and students.

However, the introduction of new developments into practice does not always occur easily and quickly. This is a major, important problem. The documents of the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized: "A crucial, most acute area at present is the introduction of scientific discoveries and inventions." The academy's political section and the party organizations consider it their duty to provide the greatest possible support for innovators in the practical implementation of their plans.

The new and advanced is introduced into all stages of the training process, including into the method of holding exams and quizzes. This is done with one aim, namely to more fully determine the mental abilities of the students and their ability to employ their knowledge in practice, particularly under complex, critical situations of combat. The use in the training process of systems analysis for various problems and many other methods worked out at the academy have produced good results.

Creative thought does not stand still. It is constantly developing and moving forward. The innovators are continuing the search. A large collective of scientists is working on the compiling of a list of professional qualities for a military leader in the command-staff specialty. This should be prepared by the academy. The list of qualities will provide answers to many questions of concern to the instructors and indoctrinators of highly skilled command personnel. At the same time, an improved procedure for the psychological selection of candidates for our academy is being worked out. It will also influence the organization of the training and indoctrinational process.

Thus, the academy is doing a great deal for the psychological tempering of the students and for utilizing the recommendations of military psychology in the training process. However, this does not mean that everything is going smoothly. There are definite shortcomings and oversights as well as unsolved problems. For example, the negative comments from the troops make it possible to judge this. From them it is clear that individual officers, having taken over the troop collectives, feel unsure of themselves when they must solve sociopsychological problems of human leadership and participate in party political work. Some of our graduates employ their knowledge in practice timidly and looking over their shoulder.

Why does this happen? Obviously, in the course of instruction some of the students have been overlooked by the instructors. The mentors pay more attention to some and less to others. Instruction itself, it turns out, is not sufficiently effective. It must be improved and bettered.

In a word, the academy collective has some work to do. The command and the political section, in analyzing the replies from the troops, have focused the faculty primarily on further strengthening the ideological content of the training process, its practical focus, the posing and carrying out of indoctrinational tasks in each exercise and the wider introduction of the problem method of instruction. As before, military psychology remains a dependable assistant for the pedagogues. Attention to it is growing on all the chairs. The program of instruction is being improved, new sections and subjects are being incorporated in it, in particular, the study of the psychological capabilities of the enemy in various types of combat operations.

The experience of other higher military schools plays an important role in carrying out the training and indoctrinational tasks. Our instructors regularly meet and exchange scientific information with the creative workers from the Military Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin, the Military Academy for the Armored Troops imeni Mar SU R. Ya. Malinovskiy and the Higher "Shot" Officer Courses imeni Mar SU B. M. Shaposhnikov. We have repeatedly heard lectures by

Doctors of Pedagogical Sciences A. Barabanshchikov, V. Davydov and N. Kiryashov and Doctors of Psychological Sciences M. D'yachenko, M. Korobeynikov and N. Fedenko. The instructors from a whole series of chairs are closely following the scientific research by the collective of scientists from the Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov the achievements of which are of great interest in the area of military psychology. Professional meetings, the all-round discussion of problems and the mutual search for ways to resolve them have brought inestimable mutual benefit.

In truth, such meetings sometimes are of a local nature. The time has come to put the question of disseminating advanced experience on a truly scientific basis. And not on a scale of a single academy, but rather on a basis of at least several leading higher military schools.

As is known, the students of the higher military school must be armed with the most modern scientific knowledge. At present, this demand is particularly timely. At the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries the USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, emphasized: "At present it is inconceivable to lead the troops and to instruct and indoctrinate them without scientific knowledge or contrary to science. The military leader of any rank can count on success in his work only when he is in step with the accomplishments of military theoretical thought and when he himself studies and grows."

The collective of our academy is steadily and purposefully working on carrying out the demands and instructions of the CPSU and the USSR Minister of Defense on the training of highly skilled command personnel. We are taking every measure to raise this work to a new, higher level, to increase the results of the training and indoctrinational process and to arm the students with practical skills and the ability to work with others.

Leaving the academy's walls are politically mature, psychologically strong officers who are capable of leading large military collectives. They are always ready to honorably carry out their duty to the fatherland.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

FOREIGN VIEWS ON PARTY CONTROL OF SOVIET ARMED FORCES CRITICIZED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 21, Nov 82 (signed to press 19 Oct 82) pp 79-82

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Lt Col V. Kandybo: "The Truth Against Fabrications"]

[Text] The development of international events in the 1980's eloquently shows that the forces of aggressive imperialism and the entire world reaction, as a counterweight to the policy of detente, have set out on a policy of increasing the arms race, intervening into the internal affairs of other states and suppressing the liberation struggle of peoples. A final swing of the imperialist propaganda machine to a status of "psychological warfare" has become a component part in this policy.

In strengthening anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda, the bourgeois ideologists, as before, rely basically on the falsifying of Marxism-Leninism and on the denying of its world historical significance. Here the key point of falsification is the question of the leading role of the Communist Party in Soviet society generally and in the Armed Forces in particular.

The leadership of the CPSU over Soviet society is an objective pattern. This pattern operates in all areas of social life, including in the area of military organizational development and improving and strengthening the Armed Forces. "The fundamental basis of military-organizational development," states the CPSU Program, "is leadership by the Communist Party over the Armed Forces and a strengthening of the role and influence of the party organizations in the Army and Navy."

The party's activities in the area of leadership over the Soviet state's Armed Forces consist in the elaboration of military, military-technical policy and military doctrine; in elaborating the principles of military-organizational development and the organizing of their practical realization; in the recruiting, placement and indoctrination of military personnel; in systematic purposeful party political work in the troops.

Party leadership over military-organizational development has played an enormous role in creating and strengthening our army and in defeating our state's enemies during the years of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. "The Soviet

Armed Forces," pointed out the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, "owe their outstanding victories and invincible might to the Leninist party, the tested strategist, genial organizer and wise indoctrinator. All their heroic history serves as convincing and vivid proof of the great vitality of the highest principle in Soviet military-organizational development, that is, the principle of the unchallenged leadership of the Communist Party over national defense affairs. In party leadership lies the main and decisive source for the combat might and invincibility of the USSR Armed Forces."

All of this is well known to our enemies. For this reason they so zealously and constantly endeavor to cast aspersions on the Leninist party, discredit its military policy, distort its leading role in the Soviet Armed Forces and thereby in some manner weaken its military might. For this, they employ both direct lies as well as various sorts of pseudoscientific falsifications.

In intentionally distorting the sense and content of party leadership over military organizational leadership, bourgeois ideologists have usually reduced this leadership to a primitive concept of "control over the enemy." For example, the West German military writer E. Pruck in an article "The Leadership of the Soviet Armed Forces" which claims "scientific objectivity," categorically asserts that the CPSU supposedly maintains power due to relying on the army and exercising control over it.

For such "researchers" who are accustomed to thinking in the categories of bourgeois reality, where everything is based upon relationships of class dominance and subordination, there is no way they can understand the essence of the Soviet system or the dialectics of socialism. Yes, the CPSU is a ruling party. But it is vain to attempt to imagine it as a certain self-contained force. The party has no other interests but the interests of the people. It leads society not because it "relies on the army," but rather under a mandate from the people and due to the objective needs of social development. Precisely the party armed with progressive Marxist-Leninist teachings determines the general prospects for society's development and the line of Soviet domestic and foreign policy, it directs the great creative activities of the Soviet people and gives a planned, scientifically based nature to their struggle for the victory of communism. In uniting in its ranks the most advanced and creative portion of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, the CPSU acts as the truly revolutionary vanguard of the entire people.

Equally unfounded are the attempts by bourgeois ideologists to put the CPSU in opposition to the Soviet state or to underplay the role of the latter in the questions of leadership over the Armed Forces. In disseminating a false view about the "passivity" and "powerlessness" of the state bodies and social organizations in our nation, the same E. Pruck goes so far as to say that the new USSR Constitution supposedly reinforces the notion of the "identicalness of the state and party leadership over the armed forces in the Soviet single-party state." An analogous position is held by the professor at the National Social Sciences Institute of France, E. Carrere d'Ancose, asserting that according to the new Constitution the Soviet state "is constructed around the party."

In actuality, our new Constitution contains a clause about the CPSU as the nucleus of the Soviet political system and the state and social organizations. But this provides no justification for setting the party in opposition to the state or confusing their functions. Thus, in exercising leadership over the Armed Forces, the CPSU in no way replaces state control of them. The most important defense questions for us are discussed and settled by the higher state bodies. For example, in accord with the national Constitution, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet establishes military ranks; it forms the USSR Defense Council and approves its membership, it appoints and relieves the higher command of the Armed Forces; in the interests of defending the USSR it declares martial law in individual localities or throughout the nation, a general or partial mobilization; during the period between sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, it declares a state of war in the event of a military attack on the USSR or in the event of the need to carry out international treaty obligations for mutual defense against aggression. In turn, the USSR Council of Ministers takes measures to ensure state security, it provides overall leadership over the organizational development of the Armed Forces, it determines the annual contingents of citizens to be called up for active military service. The Constitution also states that the local state bodies and administrations should aid in strengthening national defense capability.

In zealously endeavoring to seek out in our Basic Law "new claims by the CPSU to even more absolute power," the bourgeois ideologists are in favor of limiting party influence in the Soviet Army and urge the curtailment of political work in the Armed Forces which might "impede" their development.

It is not hard to be persuaded of the evil intent of these fabrications and recommendations. For this, one has merely to recall those basic factors which determine the leading role of the party in the area of national defense and the growth of this role at the present stage of military-organizational development.

The greater aggressiveness of imperialism and the forces militarization of the leading capitalist states have increased the threat of a world nuclear missile war. This has obliged the CPSU to show unflagging vigilance vis-a-vis the intrigues of the enemies of peace and socialism. The scientific methodology and enormous political experience have made it possible for the party to profoundly analyze the existing military-political and strategic situation, to elaborate the correct views on the nature of the war which imperialism might start and to combine a consistent struggle for peace with the strengthening of our nation's defense capability.

At present, the link noted by V. I. Lenin between the nation's military organization and its entire economic, political and cultural system have become even closer. The wagering of imperialism on the use of weapons of mass destruction has necessitated the early preparation of not just the army but also the entire population and the nation as a whole to repel aggression. Correspondingly the role of the party and its Central Committee has increased in elaborating the state's military policy, in the organizational development of the Armed Forces, in organizing Civil Defense and so forth.

Under the conditions of the present-day scientific and technical revolution, military-organizational development is becoming evermore complicated and diverse. The presence of modern weapons in the aggressive states requires particular attention by the party to the technical equipping of the Army and Navy, constant concern for a higher level of professional skills among the military personnel and the introduction into the combat training practices of the subunits, units and ships of those training methods which meet the requirements of modern warfare.

There has been an exceptional rise in the importance of the moral-political and psychological training of the troops, their steadfastness, endurance and readiness to make any sacrifices for the sake of defending the socialist fatherland. Because of this the role of ideological and political indoctrination has risen as this ensures the moral superiority of the Soviet Armed Forces over the armies of the imperialist states. The party and its Central Committee are constantly concerned with improving this work in the Army and Navy.

Finally, the growth of the leading role of the party in the military area is determined by the broadening and deepening of the international tasks of the USSR Armed Forces. They must securely defend not only the Soviet motherland, but along with the other allied armies guarantee the security of the entire socialist commonwealth. The further strengthening of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact is a matter of particular concern for the CPSU and the other fraternal parties.

This is the actual reality which repudiates the fabrications of the "sovietologists." Nor is there a grain of truth in the fabrications of the anticommunists who endeavor to depict CPSU military policy as a "intentional subordination of the army to narrow party tasks." This is done in the aim of spreading the bourgeois idea that any army, including a socialist one, is supposedly a certain "superclass" force and an implement of control over the political relations both within the society and between states in the interests of the entire nation. Thus, the American miltiary writer H. Baldwin in his book "The Price of Strength," after asserting that "a next war, somewhere, sometime, of some sort is completely possible," advances the thesis of the need for an army as an "attribute of society" in this war. S. Lipset and H. Eccles, in discussing the supposed political neutrality of servicemen also endeavored to show that the army in a capitalist society supposedly operates as an implement of the civilian world.

Thus, we are concerned with attempts not only to cast doubt on the validity and historical determination of the leading role of the CPSU vis-a-vis the Armed Forces, but also an effort to conceal under the flag of the "neutrality" or apoliticalness of the army, the fact that the bourgeois governments have actually turned their armed forces into an implement of the imperialist policy of aggression, the seizing of foreign lands and the enslavement and plundering of other peoples and into a weapon for suppressing the working masses who are struggling against the exploiters within their nations.

Such fabrications are antiscientific by their very nature. Historical experience has long since shown that there are no armed forces which stand outside of

politics and that an army has always had a class nature, being the weapon of the ruling class. From this stems also the objective causality of leadership over the army by the ruling class and its party. This general thesis is completely applicable to the Armed Forces of our nation which were created and began operating under the direct leadership of the Leninist party, the vanguard of the Russian proletariat which had won state power.

In order to give their "theories" greater persuasiveness, the bourgeois ideologists have chosen as an object of falsification one of the areas of party activities during the first years of the founding of the Red Army, namely the control over the bourgeois military specialists.

As is known, the institution of military commissars during the period of the Civil War had two inherent functions. The first, but not the main one, was to supervise the miltiary specialists who were used by Soviet power in establishing the Red Army. The second, basic one was an organizational and indoctrinational function. The commissars by their influence helped the military specialists understand the need for building a new army to defend the socialist fatherland. They organized the Red Army, they directed party political work in it, they protected the troop units against penetration by spies, they were concerned with the needs of the Red Armymen, they developed commanders from the ranks of the workers and peasants and helped them master military affairs.

The organizational-indoctrinational function, as the sole one, was inherent to the institution of military commissars which was introduced into the Red Army in 1937-1940 as well as at the outset of the Great Patriotic War. During these periods the institution of military commissars was of a temporary nature and was designed to provide effective aid to the commanders in strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces on the threshold of the approaching military threat by German Naziism as well as for mobilizing the men to defeat the enemy in the initial period of the war.

The assertions by bourgeois ideologists that the introduction of the institution of military commissars in the Red Army in 1941-1942 supposedly showed a "political crisis" or "lack of confidence" in the command personnel are needed by the falsifiers to represent in our times the political bodies and party political apparatus of the Soviet Armed Forces as a means of party control over the army and to distort the principle of one-man leadership and its party basis.

Contrary to historical facts and the logic of Soviet military organizational developments, the anticommunists have endeavored to show that the CPSU has supposedly always been hostile to one-man leadership, since it feared the possibility of the separation and changing of the army into an independent political factor. For just this reason, they assert, for maintaining its influence on the army during the most difficult years, the CPSU employed a system of dual command. In tendentiously interpreting the transition to one-man leadership, E. Pruck has written: "Lenin's intention, after the consolidation of the domestic and international situation, to abolish the 'institution of commissars,' the existence of which was caused by the revolutionary relations of those times and also to turn over command authority (one-man leadership) to the troop commanders was defeated initially due to Stalin's mistrust and subsequently due to the unshakable desire of the party leaders to keep control over all processes occurring

in the military area as well as over the commanders in order to prevent the formation of an independent political factor of power here."

But this is malicious slander. The decision to shift to one-man command in the Army and Navy was taken by the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)] Central Committee in July 1924. It proposed to the USSR RVS [Revolutionary Military Council] to study and prepare proposals on the forms, methods and dates for carrying out this measure. The plenum of the USSR RVS held at the end of November 1924 approved practical measures to introduce one-man command and in March 1925 the corresponding order followed. In converting to one-man command, the party was guided by Lenin's instructions that one-man command "best ensures the best use of human abilities and a real and not verbal verification of work" (PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 40, p 76).

Also unfounded are the attempts by bourgeois ideologists to distort the essence of one-man command in the Soviet Armed Forces at the present stage. In declaring its formal nature, the English historian M. Macintosh, the American sociologist W. Odum and the previously mentioned E. Pruck have asserted that in the Soviet Army all decisions are taken by party functionaries and it is the duty of the commanders to carry out these decisions.

In actuality, the CPSU has considered and does consider one-man command as one of the most important principles in Soviet military organizational development. It has carefully indoctrinated the command personnel and has strengthened their authority in every possible way.

The high effectiveness of one-man command in the Soviet Armed Forces is achieved precisely due to the fact that the solely responsible commanders carry out their service duties in accord with the interests of the socialist state. The Soviet commanders are distinguished by their ideological maturity, their profound and thorough knowledge of military affairs and their high professional and moral-combat qualities. This allows them not only to skillfully lead subordinates, but also to participate actively in their political indoctrination. Our one-man leadership has a firm legal basis under it and this is comprised of the Soviet laws, military regulations, orders and directives. At the same time socialist one-man command does not deny collective forms of leadership in certain elements of the military organism and is rationally combined with them. In the Soviet Armed Forces there are such bodies of collective leadership as the military council. They review and resolve all the major questions of troop life and activities and bear responsibility to the party and government for the state of their combat readiness.

It is important to emphasize that one-man leadership in the USSR Armed Forces is based on a firm party foundation. The commander acts in strict accord with CPSU ideology and policy. He works in close collaboration with the political bodies and relies on the party organization. As was pointed out at the recent 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, the membership of more than 80 percent of the party committees and bureaus in the regiments and on the first and second class ships include their commanders as elected members and they skillfully combine the qualities of solely-responsible commanders with the duties of members of elective party bodies.

Such facts fly in the face of those bourgeois ideologists who proclaim the supposedly existing contradictions between the Soviet political and military leadership, between the commanders and political workers. There have been and are no such contradictions. The socialist type of socioclass relations in our society and army excludes any friction and conflicts between the various categories of servicemen, including between the command and political personnel. The commanders and political workers are united by a unity of interests and goals and by a common concern for the dependable defense of the socialist fatherland. Together they carry out party policy and work hand in hand. Contrary to the assertions of R. Kolkowicz and other similar "experts," the present-day scientific and technical revolution does not distance but rather brings the commanders and political workers closer together. It is a question of the constant growth of the technical and operational-tactical training of the political personnel of our Army and Navy and equally of the further ideological and political tempering of the command personnel.

Above, we pointed out the great attention which the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties of the Warsaw Pact nations give to strengthening the combat alliance of the fraternal peoples and armies as the basic gurantor of peace and security. Such a state of affairs is not in the nature of the NATO rulers and their ideological supporters. For this reason by fabrications about the "imperial interests" and "hegemonism" of the USSR, they endeavor to cause mistrust for the activities of the CPSU aimed at strengthening the Warsaw Pact. Thus, the French international affairs writer P. Weisman in his book "The Illusion of Detente" writes about the "perfidious plans of the USSR" and endeavors to "establish" a supposedly existing dependence of the Warsaw Pact nations on the USSR.

But all of this is a clear fabrication. In order to realize this, one has merely to become acquainted with the preamble and articles of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid signed by the socialist nations on 14 May 1955 in Warsaw. The Warsaw Pact is based upon the full sovereign equality of all its members. None of the states receives any one-sided advantages or preferences at the expense of another. Such an alliance completely conforms to the fundamental national and international interests of each of the Pact's member nations and ensures the defense of their sovereignty and security.

Thus, a critical analysis of certain anti-Marxist concepts which distort the principle of party leadership of the armed forces shows their complete baselessness. Leadership of the Communist Party is a most important source in the might of the Soviet Army and Navy. The unwavering ideological conviction of the military personnel, their unity and solidarity with the Communist Party, the high political awareness of all the personnel and the support of all the people--this is the force which has always provided and does provide the invincibility of our army, an army of friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTARY ON U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCES

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 21, Nov 82 (signed to press 19 Oct 82) pp 83-87

[Article by Maj V. Roshchupkin: "Staging Areas and Policemen"]

[Text] In the postwar times, historians have gained access to the ultrasecret documents of the supreme military command of the overthrown Nazi Germany. Not without interest are some of these concerning events which happened 40 years ago.

...In August 1942, the Nazi leaders, intoxicated by the approach of the Nazi troops to Stalingrad and the Volga, were outlining their further plans for military operations in the East: "As the next step we will strike to the south of the Caucasus and provide aid to the rebels in Iran and Iraq. Another strike will be made along the Caspian Sea to Afghanistan and India. Then the English will be deprived of their oil. In 2 years, we will be on the Indian frontier. Some 20-30 crack German divisions will be enough for this."

In those same days, the Nazi rulers in whose feverish imagination the coming pictures of world domination were taking shape prophecized: "If in the future year we will cover the same distance we did in this one, then by the end of 1943 we will be based in Tehran, Baghdad and along the Persian Gulf." In a secret document drawn up by one of the higher officials of the "Third Reich," as if something preordained it was stated: "When the German troops reach Basra, then they will be able on the way to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf to link up with the Japanese troops which have taken Singapore."

Why was the Nazi Wehrmacht in such a rush to the Persian Gulf? The answer is simple: those who stood at the helm of Nazi Germany's military machine needed advantageous staging areas for seizing and plundering new nations and peoples; raw materials were needed, in the given instance oil. With good reason it is said that the policy of imperialism in the Near East has always smelled of oil. In the documents which have now become public, it was a question of specific plans of the German troops to seize the oilfields and various regions of Arabia and Iran. It is important to point out that for this purpose special units were to be formed, the so-called "oil brigades." By the autumn of 1942, they had even been dispatched to the foothills of the Caucasus.

But the "geopolitical" processes of the Nazi strategists were not to be realized. As the plans for a war in the East were crushed as a result of the heroic resistance by the Red Army, Hitler was forced to recognize that the Wehrmacht hordes would be able to reach the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean only across the "corpse of Russia." The collapse of the "Barbarossa Operation" worked out in the aim of defeating the USSR forced the Nazi clique to abandon the far-reaching, expansionistic, aggressive plans for the region adjacent to the northwest of the Indian Ocean.

At present, 40 years later after the described events, it is worth reflecting what fate was being prepared by the Nazi thugs for the peoples of this region. The evil shadow of the Nazi swastika which hung over this region disappeared as a result of the victories of the Soviet Armed Forces on the decisive front of World War II, the Eastern Front. The Wehrmacht's "oil brigades" also attained an unglorious end....

Seemingly at present all of this is a matter of history. But in many lessons of history one can also trace the outlines of modern times. Imperialism has not lost its aggressive essence which resides in its very nature. All the more so if it is a question of strategic types of raw materials and militarily important staging areas. At present, other, more dangerous forces are threatening the area which German imperialism longed for. At present, another, even more evil shadow hangs over the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. And again the notorious Nazi "oil brigades" come to mind! Even in our days the newly appeared pretenders of world domination, it would seem, have dusted off the 40-year-old ideas. Overseas a special troop contingent has been formed, the tasks of which are largely reminiscent of the mission of the Wehrmacht "oil brigades."

...On that March day of 1980, at MacDill Air Force Base near the city of Tampa, Florida, activities were in full swing as never before. Pentagon generals and highly placed officials of the American administration were present at the birth of their next militaristic offspring. Precisely on that day, in accord with the Directive No 18 of the U.S. President, at McDill, the staff was formed for the "Joint Operational Rapid Deployment Forces" (RDF). These were to include 250 American servicemen from the officer and NCO personnel.

Thus, a start was made to realizing the evil concept of "mobile interventionist forces." This became established in the United States during the previous American administration. The then president J. Carter gave instructions to the National Security Council to analyze the military potential of the United States. The report prepared on the basis of this analysis showed that Washington and its armed forces were supposedly insufficiently prepared to overcome "crises" in the Third World. Here, particular attention was paid to the oil-rich Persian Gulf area.

Subsequent to this, there appeared the notorious Directive No 18 which envisaged the establishing of a "special troop contingent for local wars in the Third World." In the words of the former National Security Adviser, Z. Brzezinski, such forces would make it possible to undertake "rapid, effective and, if possible, pre-emptive measures" in those regions of the world where the "vitally important interestst of the United States" could be involved. Again

particular attention was given and is given here to Southeast Asia together with the Near East and the regions adjacent to the Persian Gulf. In Washington, the theory has even been concocted of an "arc of crisis" in the northern and western parts of the Indian Ocean.

In carrying out all these directives and "theories," the United States has begun to rapidly increase its military presence in the region. The American ruling circles assume that this presence should play the role of a means of intimidation capable of halting progressive changes in the nations of this region of the world which presently represents a nexus of acute struggle between the imperialist forces and the young independent states of Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent and East Africa.

Indicative is the admission by the well-known American "hawk," the retired Adm. E. Zumwalt. He has stated that the situation in the region will determine "the global equilibrium of forces over the next 10 years." The attempt to employ weapons against Iran and the increased aid to the counterrevolutionary bands in Democratic Afghanistan are only a portion of the measures undertaken by Washington in endeavoring to fan the flames of conflicts in the region and to turn it into a staging area for countering the forces of progress and peace in the vanguard of which is the Soviet Union.

The expansionistic plans of the overseas "hawks" are inseparably tied to the interests of the major American monopolies, the capital investments of which in the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean exceed 10 billion dollars. Some 50 percent of the oil consumed by the Western European nations and Australia and 90 percent of the Japanese consumption are transported over the lines of communications in the Indian Ocean. And control over this makes it possible for the United States to hold its allies in check.

The main value of the region for the U.S. imperialist circles is military-strategic. The "bronze helmets" from the Pentagon feel that from here scores of nations in Europe, Asia and Africa can be kept under sights; here also it is possible to deploy large armed groupings, including strategic strike forces designed to attack the USSR and the other nations of the socialist commonwealth.

The ensuring of the "strategic interests" of the United States as well as the imposition of American military-political domination throughout the region are to be aided by the concentration of major naval and air formations and nuclear weapons in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean as well as the deployment of the interventionist rapid deployment forces here.

All of this cannot help but cause valid concern among the peoples of the Indian Ocean nations for their security, emphasized L. I. Brezhnev in a message to the participants of the international conference on "The Indian Ocean--A Zone of Peace" held in April 1982. The message drew particular attention to the fact that a threat is created to the security of the USSR and the other socialist nations from the south.

The aim of the dangerous game which Washington is playing with a gambler's zeal in the region is obvious: to provide staging areas for its police force.

The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff have worked out a five-year plan for the construction and modernization of military bases in the Near East and Indian Ocean for use by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

According to the Pentagon plans, here an important role has been assigned to Islamabad. Precisely Pakistan, as the foreign press has emphasized, has been chosen by the U.S. Defense Department as one of the basic staging areas for the RDF. Judging from certain press releases, the Pakistani President, Gen Zia-ul-Haq, in exchange for massed American military deliveries, has agreed to the use of two Pakistani ports by the American Navy and to the deployment of spy aircraft at the Bada-Bera base in Peshawar. The Western mass information media have repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that in accord with a secret agreement between Washington and Islamabad, the United States is building a naval base in Gwadar on the coast of the Arabian Sea.

In replying to a question, the Indian Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao, in July of the current year, stated in Parliament that the government of his nation has been informed of the U.S. intention to create military bases on Pakistani territory. The Indian Central News Service has recently announced that according to the Pakistani-American Agreement, the airfields and ports of Pakistan are to be used by the U.S. RDF. These invasion forces, judging from the press announcements, are to be shifted into the Persian Gulf area from American military bases in the Philippines, Okinawa and Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon intends to turn Pakistani territory into one of the main areas for stockpiling military equipment destined for the RDF.

Abroad information has appeared that Pakistani troops are to be used directly as part of the American RDF. A group of Pakistani officers is stationed at the U.S. military base located on Diego Garcia Island. They, as the Indian press has announced, are taking a special training course which includes the working out of Pakistani troop operations as part of the RDF. The officers of the Pakistani Armed Forces are being trained on the island to use modern American military equipment. Thus, it is a question of the ever-greater involvement of Islamabad in the orbit of the aggressive plans of American imperialism.

Diego Garcia is the main base for the RDF. Since August 1980, seven special transports have been located there with spare heavy military equipment, ammunition and food. The supplies are designed to support the combat operations of a Marine landing brigade consisting of 12,000 men for a month. These vessels can be sent to the shores of any nation where the development of events is not to the liking of Washington. Thus recall that American aircraft, having taken off from the concrete runways of Diego Garcia, can reach any of the Persian Gulf nations in several hours.

The U.S. defense budget for 1982 has allocated a large amount, some 106.4 million dollars, for reconstructing the port and military base of Ras Banas in Egypt. Here they plan to build fuel dumps and other facilities for supplying the American naval vessels, to lengthen the landing strips and equip the territory for the deployment of ground contingents from the RDF.

In the current fiscal year, significant amounts have been allocated by the Washington administration for modernizing the former English military base on Masirah Island off the coast of Oman and the Somali port of Berbera. Work has already started on deeping the port of Mombasa in Kenya. This will make it possible for American aircraft carriers and other large ships to freely enter it. The cost of the work has been set at 48 million dollars. In referring to knowledgeable sources, the AP Agency has announced that the United States will also spend 10 million dollars for the reconstruction of the Mombasa Airport and 2.4 million dollars for building storage facilities at a local naval base.

As we see, for carrying out its expansionistic plans, the U.S. administration is sparing no expense. The total expenditures for the construction and modernization for Pentagon military bases over the 5 years can be 2 billion dollars. In 1981, an additional 1 billion dollars was allocated directly for the RDF. In the current year, they will receive 4.5 billion dollars.

"The monopolies need foreign oil, uranium and nonferrous metals and the United States have declared the Near East, Africa and the Indian Ocean to be a sphere of 'vital interests'," the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out. "The U.S. military machine is actively intervening there and intends to remain a long time. Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean, Oman, Kenya, Somali, Egypt, what next?"

The American administration is also wagering on the RDF as an instrument of its military-bloc policy. The journal EIGHT DAYS published in London has announced that the United States has undertaken constant efforts to create a new military bloc in the region of the Near and Middle East. According to the plans of Washington, its members should be Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Turkey. There are also plans to involve in this alliance Sudan, Somali and Oman. The American RDF should become the military basis of the bloc. One of the methods for basing them, EIGHT DAYS has pointed out, is to be on ships which should be stationed in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the eastern Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean.

What men and equipment have been allocated to the policemen of the Pentagon? The fighting strength of the RDF will be determined in each specific instance depending upon the situation and the tasks confronting them. Units of the well-known 82d Airborne and 101st Air Assault Divisions comprise the basis of the interventionist forces, as foreign publications have stated. We might recall that the daredevils from these formations "gained renown" even during the "dirty war" which the United States fought in Vietnam.

In addition, the RDF will include one other Pentagon assault formation, a Marine expeditionary division. It can be formed on the basis of the 3d Marine Division stationed on Okinawa. From the ground forces, the Pentagon strategists plan to include in the RDF the 9th Marine and 24th Mechanized Divisions as well as units and subunits of the special "green berets" troops.

From the Navy, there are plans to assign to the police forces one or two carrier groups as well as amphibious landing equipment including more than 60 landing and transport vessels. Around three-score B-52 strategic bombers, units of

the tactical and military air transport commands, strategic reconnaissance aircraft and AWACS aircraft are to be made available by the Air Force.

The conflict over the Falkland Islands, writes the American newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, disclosed those serious problems which the U.S. Armed Forces will encounter if they were to face a similar situation in the Persian Gulf. Many potential regions of conflicts among which the Pentagon strategists would put first the Persian Gulf are located far from American shores and the United States, the newspaper stresses, would have to ferry its forces over extended lines of communications.

How do they plan to shift the interventionist armada into the areas of its possible combat employment? First of all, with the available air force and naval resources. According to the estimates of foreign military specialists, the ferrying of one paratrooper battalion of 800 men from U.S. territory to the Persian Gulf region would take 2 days. The 82d Airborne Division could reach there in 3 weeks, and the 101st Air Assault Division in 2 weeks after the arrival of the paratroopers. As for the 24th Mechanized Division which is equipped with heavy weapons and combat equipment, the ferrying of this formation would take a month, as it could be done only with the aid of sea transports.

However, such times are clearly not to the liking of the Pentagon strategists. For more efficiently transporting the units of the police corps, the task has been set of broadening the capabilities of sea transport. Over the next few years, around 3 billion dollars will go to build new, large-tonnage transport vessels and modernize those in service, with a total of 14 ships. These are to be used as floating dumps for heavy military equipment and weapons for the interventionist forces. The carrying out of this program will start in 1983.

Nor has aviation been overlooked. Rapid development has been started on a new CX heavy military transport for the RDF. Allocations totaling over 260 million dollars are planned for its designing and testing. As the American press has pointed out, at least 7 billion dollars will be spent for the production and purchasing of such aircraft.

A Pentagon spokesman at a press conference informed journalists that the size of the RDF should be 230,000 men. Considering the units for combat, logistical and medical support, the total size of the RDF, according to data in the foreign press, will be 600,000 men. And this represents almost 30 percent of all the personnel of the American armed forces.

At present, the RDF is under the command of Maj Gen Robert Kingston, the former commander of the 2d Infantry Division stationed in South Korea. The Pentagon, judging from everything, knows well enough who to put at the head of the punitive troops. During service at Camp Casey, where the headquarters of the 2d Infantry Division are, this general boasted: "I am the only division commander who everyday sent our soldiers into the demilitarized zone...with the sole mission of shooting at people."

Soon after Kingston was appointed commander of the RDF, he stated in an interview: "The RDF are ready to start combat operations." In actuality, the personnel of the police corps is training intensely for pillage under the

conditions of Southwest Asia. Approximately 40,000 soldiers have undergone training in desert actions and in capturing oil fields. Exercises involving landings, the ferrying of combat equipment and cooperation among the various branches of troops were initially conducted in the California Mohave Desert where the landscape and climatic conditions are reminiscent of the Near Eastern ones. Since November 1980, the RDF maneuvers have been held directly in the region, in Egypt, Oman and Somali.

One cannot help but note that the rehearsals for intervention have a clearly provocative and anti-Soviet nature. This can be seen from the very fact that the personnel of the RDF subunits which portrays the hypothetical enemy is frequently clothed...in Soviet uniforms. In particular, this was the case of soldiers from the 24th Mechanized Division in exercises conducted in Georgia.

...The army testing range on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. A strong explosion rang out and a blinding fireball appeared above the range. Then a mushroom-shaped cloud rose into the sky. Hundreds of soldiers, in taking shelter close by in the forest, quickly began to put on gasmasks and protective gear.

Thus, the American press has described exercises which involved subunits from the RDF. The commentators assume that the nature of the exercises on Cape Cod shows that the Pentagon has begun to actively prepare the RDF for conducting "tactical nuclear warfare." This, in particular, is confirmed by the newspaper JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL. In referring to informed sources in the U.S. Defense Department, it has announced that the RDF should be equipped with the most modern weapons, including nuclear.

The training of the RDF for combat operations employing nuclear weapons is carried out not only in the United States. American Marines from the 3d Marine Division stationed on Okinawa are also preparing intensely for such actions. Maj Gen S. Olmstedt, the commander of this formation which is part of the RDF, having apparently forgotten all the official Pentagon instructions on the "defensive functions" of the U.S. Armed Forces, chatted to journalists that his subordinates "were training intensely" for conducting combat operations under the conditions of the employment of nuclear weapons. Olmstedt admitted that the artillery howitzers in use in the division were designed to fire nuclear shells. He also stated that the RDF units were ready to put to use other types of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and bacteriological. The "bronze helmets" from the Pentagon in one way or another have dropped their false clothing of "friends" of the Asian and African peoples and themselves have disclosed their hypocritical talk.

The clear-thinking political figures in the region's states have sharply branded such hypocricy. "I do not like to hear these people (Americans.--V.R.) assert that they are going to defend and save our oil," the Kuwaiti Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad as Sabah, told journalists. And gesturing angrily at a pile of western publications on the table, he continued: "Protect us from whom? Who is occupying us? We have never asked to be protected, but naval ships are cruising around us and bases are demanded from us."

From April of the current year, under the screen of notorious "multinational forces," American troops have begun to occupy the approaches to the Persian

Gulf now on a permanent basis. Paratroopers from the mentioned 82d Airborne Division are part of the "multinational forces" which supposedly are to keep the peace in the Sinai. But precisely this formation, many foreign commentators have pointed out, represents the "strike fist" of the interventionist forces. Consequently, the U.S. RDF even now are ready to carry out punitive actions in the Near East.

The mass information media in the West have pointed out that the forming of the RDF is nothing more than one of the reappearances of the American "big stick" policy and a manifestation of the general adventuristic, militaristic policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in speaking about the militaristic trends in U.S. policy, pointed out that recently they have also been reflected in the formation of new long-term weapons programs and in the creation of new military bases outside the United States, including in the Near East and in the region of the Indian Ocean, as well as in the formation of the so-called "Rapid Deployment Corps," a tool in the policy of military intervention.

The Pentagon's police corps is a militaristic club in the hands of those who, under the pretext of hypocritical warnings about the "communist threat" and the necessity of defending U.S. "vital interests," endeavor to impose their will on the nations which have set out on an independent path of development. The policy of putting together the RDF has been a component part in the policy of U.S. imperialism aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the world of socialism and at suppressing the national liberation movement of peoples. This conclusion was reaffirmed during the recent official friendly visit of the Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi to the USSR. The joint Soviet-Indian Declaration signed by L. I. Brezhnev and I. Gandhi contains an appeal to eliminate all foreign military and naval bases existing in this region and to prevent the creation of new bases. It decisively condemns the attempts to increase the foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean.

The evil preparations of the U.S. militaristic circles are a serious threat to the peoples inhabiting the shores of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf and are a threat to peace in the world as a whole.

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[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union, written for TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR: "Strengthening the National Defense Capability of the Soviet Union: An Undertaking of the Party and the Entire Population"]

[Text] The people of the Soviet Union, the people of the fraternal socialist countries, and all of progressive mankind, are preparing solemn ceremonies to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the great Russian October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The people of the Soviet Union are awaiting that solemn holiday in the framework of making maximum efforts with regard to politics and labor. The working people in the cities and villages and the members of the Soviet Army and Navy, immersed in a high tide of patriotism, are victoriously implementing the historic resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the plans of the 11th Five-year Plan and are achieving many accomplishments in the enterprise of building communism and in strengthening the economic and national defense power, as well as the international position, of the socialist homeland.

Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party our country is overflowing with confidence that it can advance to communism along the path of Lenin. The accomplishments of a worldwide historical significance which the homeland of the great October Revolution has accomplished -- including its principal accomplishment of, for the first time in the history of mankind, building in the Soviet Union a developed socialist society -- have been brilliant proof of the wisdom, clear-sightedness, and organizational genius of the CPSU.

If today the Soviet Union occupies advanced positions in the world with regard to social progress, that has only been possible because the CPSU, which follows the immortal theory of Marxism-Leninism, is based on the laws of social development, is always concerned with the economic strength of the nation and the great undertaking of stoutly defending the revolutionary accomplishments of the Soviet people and is resolutely and continually leading

that important, vital undertaking. That concern has been manifested very clearly in the famous words of comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and an outstanding activist of our party and state: "There are two things that have always been closest to my heart and are now the main objects of my concern: bread for the people and security for the nation."*

The Party's national defense measures, which are unanimously supported by the people of the Soviet Union, are based on their limitless initiative and creativity. With regard to all Soviet people, there is nothing more precious than the freedom and well-being of their beloved country. They regard the defense of the nation and increasing its national defense strength as their vital undertaking.

I

The matter of defending the revolutionary accomplishments of the working people was posed during the first days of the existence of the Soviet state. The exploiting classes overthrown by the October Revolution, with the support of foreign countries, started a civil war in our country.

Under such conditions V.I. Lenin, the great leader of the proletarian class and the founder of the Soviet Communist Party and state, said that "Without arms with which to defend the Socialist Republic we could not exist."** Therefore, an extremely complicated and important mission was posed for the Party: organizing and carrying out the defense of the Socialist Republic.

V.I. Lenin confirmed that victory in defending the revolutionary accomplishments of the working class depends directly on the building of a powerful army. He wrote, "With a strong Red Army, we are certain to win victory."*** Such an army was founded. It was a new-style, socialist army, a true people's army of the workers and peasants.

At first, our army did not have trained command cadres, had little combat experience, and was always short of weapons, ammunition, food, and clothing. Nevertheless, it was victorious.

We were victorious because we relied on the selfless support of millions of working people in our country and our class brothers abroad. Our soldiers were inspired by the ideals of the October Revolution. That army also had the leadership of a very experienced revolutionary leader: the Communist Party led by the great Lenin.

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* L.I. Brezhnev, "Follow Lenin's Path," Vol. 7, p 565 (Russian language version).

** Lenin, "Collected Works," Vol. 28, p 138 (Russian language version).

*** Op. cit., p 153.

While weaker than the imperialists militarily, the Soviet Republic was far superior to the enemy politically and with regard to morale and thought. The experiences of the civil war and the bankruptcy of the war of intervention by foreign countries demonstrated clearly that an attack on a socialist state is full of real danger not only for the aggressor army but also for the social foundation of capitalism in general and the political rule of the ruling bourgeoisie.

When evaluating the factors of our victory during those far-away years, V.I. Lenin wrote, "The miracle was that our devastated country was able to endure that war. That miracle did not descend from heaven but resulted from the economic interests of the working class and peasants, the people who created that miracle by their simultaneous uprising. It was that miracle that created the retaliation against the landlords and the bourgeoisie."*

In the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries, the people of our country were united on the basis of complete voluntariness and class solidarity. That solidarity was created by democratic means. V.I. Lenin regarded that as a principal condition for winning victory in the war against the exploiters. He emphasized that the liquidation of the opposition of the bourgeois class and its war apparatus could not be brought about without broad revolutionary changes, without the use of all democratic organs, and without the desire of the working people to escape from the ruling yoke of the bourgeoisie and the landlords.

In addition to leading the war activities, the Communist Party carried out extremely great educational tasks in all spheres of life and social activity. When carrying out those tasks, the Party based itself on Lenin's instruction that the revolutionary determination and spirit of having resolve and never retreading on the part of the proletarian class, and its consciousness, discipline, and readiness to sacrifice, were guarantees of victory. In the do-or-die test of strength with the enemies of the young Socialist Republic our working class proved that "We would rather sacrifice everything, down to the last person, than to lose our territory or to abandon our principle of discipline or our policy of resoluteness. For that reason, we must sacrifice....The determination of the working class and their resolution in implementing the slogan 'We would rather sacrifice everything than surrender' are not only historical factors but are decisive factors, the factors of victory."**

On the basis of the revolutionary consciousness and the limitless support of the working class, the Party knew how to win over the broad popular masses in our country and to win victory. The ability of the Communist Party transformed the ideals of the revolutionary working class into the property of the broad working masses, united them around the Party, and persuaded them to follow the Party in the liberation war. That was the source of the historical invincibleness of the socialist state.

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* Lenin, "Collected Works," Vol 43, pp 63-64 (Russian language edition).

** Op. cit., Vol. 40, p 249.

After the end of the civil war our Party, armed by the immortal Leninist principles regarding military development, came forth with comprehensive viewpoints regarding the consolidation of the homeland's national defense capabilities and increasing its military strength.

The Party realized that the Soviet Union's path for increasing its economic and national defense strength would be to industrialize the country and collectivize agriculture in order to transform at the roots the spritual life of society and victoriously resolve the nationalities problem. The concentration of the people's efforts in that direction allowed us to, within the shortest historical period, transform our homeland into a powerful socialist country, ensured that the problem of resolving at the root the problem of increasing the state's economic-military potential, and created conditions for reequipping our army and navy technically, in order to teach communism to all Soviet citizens and members of the armed forces.

The entire glorious history of our state has amply demonstrated the correctness of the Party's military policy and of its principles regarding the development of the army. That was clearly manifested in the Great Patriotic War.

The economic, political-morale, and especially military, capabilities created in our country in accordance with the doctrines of Lenin and under the leadership of the Communist Party, were multiplied by the heroism of the Soviet people and became the most decisive factors in ensuring the victory of a worldwide historical significance over the assault force of world imperialism, the German fascists.

The path leading to that victory was not easy and rapid. During the initial phase of the war we had to endure the bitterness of retreat. But all Soviet people, and the members of our army and navy, did not for a minute lose confidence in their just cause or in victory. In the resolute defensive battles the Soviet armed forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and stopped the attacks of the German fascist troops, after which we changed over to a fierce offensive, inflicted decisive defeats on the enemy, swept the fascist animals from our territory and that of many other European countries, and ended their life in the final lair. Fascist Germany had to surrender. Only a few months later our armed forces, loyal to their obligations to their allies, attacked the Japanese militarists and annihilated their principal assault force, the Kuantung Army, within a period of half a month.

The glorious Communist Party organized and inspired the struggle of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. It transformed all of our immense country into a unified combat front and led the Soviet people to achieving exploits in a bloody, arduous struggle. The Party cleverly guided the activities of the armed forces and knew how to organize and coordinate the efforts of the front with those of the rear area, organize a vast guerrilla movement, and lead the patriotic Soviet people in the enemy's rear area. History had never seen a war in which the interests of the people, the state, and the leading party were merged into one and were combined closely into an organic system in the Great Patriotic War.

The Communist Party became the true creator of victory. The most outstanding forces of the party were sent to the most dangerous, most important areas. The noble appellation of party members, in the eyes of the people during the war years, was tied in with the sacred obligation of all communists: always taking the lead in combat and labor.

The Soviet people were very accurate when they identified the outstanding features of communists at the front with the war activities of L.I. Brezhnev. From the first day of the war to its last day, comrade L.I. Brezhnev stood in the fore of the struggle against our mortal enemy where the war was most difficult and participated in the preparation of and the carrying out of many victorious campaigns. A loyal son of the Party, a brave political officer, and a talented organizer and educator of troops, comrade L.I. Brezhnev always lived with the troops, bolstered their fighting spirit, and encouraged them to achieve feats of arms in order to win victory. The homeland highly evaluated the merit of comrade L.I. Brezhnev in combat and labor and four times awarded him the honor "Hero of the Soviet Union," the honor "Socialist Labor Hero", the Victory Medal, and many other medals and orders.

In the Great Patriotic War against the German fascists and Japanese militarists, the Soviet people not only defended their socialist accomplishments but were loyal to their international obligations and contributed decisively to the salvation of European and world civilization from barbarous annihilation by the fascists.

The victory annihilated the bloc of reactionary fascist nations and created conditions favorable for the victory of the socialist revolution in many European and Asian countries and led to the formation of a world socialist system and created conditions favorable for the national liberation struggle movements in many countries and the further growth of the communists' and workers' movement.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called the victory of the Soviet Union over the German fascists in the Great Patriotic War a peak in the history of mankind. That victory pointed out the greatness of our socialist homeland, the peerless strength of the communist ideal, and its glorious victory over the mankind-hating ideal of imperialism. That victory was a victory for a better future, for mankind, for peace, and for social progress.

The incomparable feats in combat and labor of the Soviet people and armed forces members once again demonstrated to the world that no force on this planet can defeat a people who have been liberated from the fuling yoke of capitalism, and no force can annihilate the social system -- a socialist social system -- set up by those people. At the same time, our victory became a frightful obstacle for the aggressors and for everyone who likes military adventure.

II

If will soon be the 40th year in which the Soviet people have been able to live in peace. That has been possible because of the fundamental change in the balance of forces on the international scene in favor of socialism, thanks to the implementation of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and to the

positive struggle of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces on this planet to prevent war and defend the security of nations.

Socialism has affected world development principally by means of its accomplishments in the economic sphere. The economic sphere is the front which determines the competetion between socialism and capitalism. It is in that sphere that there will be created the premises for bringing about the victory of Soviet society on the path of advance to communism.

The Soviet economy has attained many new accomplishments in its process of advance. The wealth of our country has steadily increased. Never have the production forces of society been as strong as they are today. Science and technology have developed effectively and at a high rate.

The following will allow us to see clearly what level Soviet industry has attained today. On a per capita basis our industry's output is three times higher than the average world level. The total industrial output of the Soviet Union is equal to one-fifth of the world output. That output is equal to the total output of the Western European countries, which have a population three times greater than that of the Soviet Union. Our country occupies a leading position in the world with regard to the production of oil, iron and steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, fuel pipelines, electric-powered locomotives, and many other principal industrial products.

Today, by means of the Party's plans we have achieved things that 10 or 20 years ago we could only see in our dreams. Occupying a special role in those accomplishments has been the Soviet Union's grain program, which is intended to ensure that all sectors are developed in a balanced manner and are closely combined with one another, and form a complete industrial-agricultural structure. The implementation of that program will ensure more comprehensive development and greater dynamism, increase the efficiency of agricultural production, and more fully satisfy the people's need for high-quality feed and ensure raw materials for industry. The resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and the May 1982 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee provided guidance toward those objectives.

Because they attained good results in fulfilling the five-year plans of the national economy, the material and cultural living standards of the Soviet people have been continually improved. Political-morale unity, the alliance of workers, peasants, and intellectuals, and the friendship of the ethnic groups in the Soviet Union have been strengthened. The leadership and guidance role of the CPSU in Soviet society has been continually strengthened.

The victorious fulfillment of our development missions has been closely related to all aspects of the international situation. The Soviet Union is a peace-loving state. In order to build socialism we need peace. Thus the objectives of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union are to, along with the fraternal socialist countries, ensure international conditions favorable for peaceful labor and the construction of socialism and communism, and retaliate, decisively against all saboteurs of peace.

Peace has been, is, and will always be the highest benefit of mankind. But as comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in that regard, "There are no rights that exist as a matter of course. That is regrettably true. Peace is being threatened, seriously threatened. It is necessary to struggle for peace."

At present, as in the past, the origin of the threat to peace and security of nations is imperialism. The lessons that the Soviet people have often taught to aggressors who foolhardily invade our country clearly have not enlightened them. Today, the policy of imperialism is becoming increasingly adventuristic, as noted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU. For its selfish interests imperialism is prepared to gamble the vital interests of mankind. Entirely disregarding the rights and desires of everyone on our planet, the imperialists have set for themselves a goal they cannot attain: blocking the path of change and progress all over the world and regaining their lost position of controlling the destinies of nations. That could be seen very clearly during the recent period: the U.S.-supported Israeli aggression in the Middle East, the actions of the English in the South Atlantic; and imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In the world of today there are a considerable number of hot spots in which wars are being fought and blood is flowing. All those things are the results of the aggressive policy of imperialism.

One of the most outstanding manifestations of the intensification of the aggressive nature of imperialism, as manifested in the excessive stepping up of war preparations, especially by the U.S., which are aimed against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The principal focus of their political plan is on shattering the unity of the socialist countries, uniting the efforts of the NATO bloc in opposing the Soviet Union and surrounding the Soviet Union by means of a ring of hostile states, consolidating the existing aggressor bloc, and forming new aggressor blocs.

In the sphere of material preparations, the basic efforts of the U.S. and the other countries in the NATO bloc are intended to attain military superiority and build truly strong scientific and production bases in order to research and produce the newest types of weapons. The industrial-war cartels are stepping up their efforts to militarize the economy and science of the capitalist countries and force them to serve the war.

Their military preparations are aimed primarily toward further improving the quality of their armies, reorganizing the armies, and providing them with the most modern technical means and weapons. The U.S. is especially stressing the urgent perfection of strategic nuclear weapons. In order to do so, the U.S. has set aside a large part of its military budget to prepare for war in space. The development of strategic weapons is accompanied by war doctrines which threaten peace, such as the doctrine of a "limited" nuclear war or "prolonged" nuclear war. They are still under the illusion that the capitalist world could win victory in a nuclear exchange.

The U.S. is manufacturing new weapons of mass murder, including bacteriological and chemical weapons. The production of neutron weapons and the inclusion of such weapons in its arsenal is leading to the use of a barbarous new mode of waging nuclear war.

Especially dangerous for the cause of peace is the plan to provide nuclear missiles for NATO, including the deployment of about 600 intermediate-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe. By that means the U.S. rulers hope to upset the existing balance in Europe and change the balance of strategic forces between the Soviet Union and the U.S. The Soviet Union cannot permit a change in the existing balance of forces in favor of the U.S. and NATO. The stand of the Soviet Union in that regard is very clear and cannot be understood in two ways. That stand is based on absolute adherence to the principle of balance and similarity with regard to the security of the two sides.

In addition to increasing their strategic facilities, most of the countries in the NATO bloc are increasing their ordinary equipment and weapons, improving their ground, air, and naval forces, and increasing the combat strength of those armed forces branches.

Along with strengthening the combat capabilities of the armed forces of the NATO bloc and perfecting their strategic deployment system, year in and year out they are increasing the intensity of their campaign and combat training.

In addition to its war preparations, imperialism is giving rise to campaigns against the Soviet Union and the socialist system to convince people of the "war threat" posed by the Soviet Union. According to their calculations, by means of such dirty campaigns they will be able to deceive international opinion, paralyze the vigilance of the world's people, and extinguish the fiery denunciations of war and the military plans of the U.S. and NATO.

A direct manifestation of the aggressive nature of imperialism, especially the U.S., is its plot to, by means of an unlimited arms race, sabotage the economies of the socialist countries and retard our economic development. They are exercising direct economic punishment of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Some people in Washington calculate that the more bankrupt the economic programs of the Soviet Union and its friends become the more our people's standard of living will decline.

But all of those calculations have been bankrupted. The socialist countries are fully capable of smashing all reactionary plans of the imperialists to win military superiority. The Soviet Union and its allies are fully capable economically of defeating all adventures of the U.S. rulers in the political sphere as well as in the economic sphere.

The enemies of peace have been especially insane in the sphere of ideological struggle. To attain the above-mentioned objectives, the bourgeois propaganda apparatus is plotting to weaken the attraction of the revolutionary ideology and present to the laboring masses a distorted picture of socialism today and its accomplishments, smear our peace-loving policy when we are forced to take

defensive measures, and distort the objectives and noble missions of the armies of the socialist countries. But all of those sabotage activities have been bankrupted. Our ideological position is unshakable because its backbone is the great international doctrine -- Marxism-Leninism -- which is our most powerful weapon in the struggle against those who absolve war and imperialism.

At the same time, the policies of the aggressors have created a tense international situation, started an arms race, and attempted ideological sabotage, so they must be opposed with the utmost determination. In that regard, it is necessary to learn from the lessons of the past and to clearly realize the irreversible consequences of nuclear war, toward which the imperialist aggressors are increasingly pushing mankind.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are opposing imperialist aggression and opposing their monstrous strategic war concepts and plans by means of a resolute and continuous struggle for peace and security of nations, for the sake of social progress and in order to decrease tension. That policy encompasses the concept that in the nuclear age the only intelligent path is that of peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems. It is the path of resolving disputes at the conference table. That path is objectively in the interest of the Soviet people, the people of the other socialist countries, and all of mankind. Playing an important role in that regard have been the effective negotiations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. in the spheres of intermediate nuclear weapons, the signing of agreements regarding the mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in Europe, and the carrying out of other negotiations intended to eliminate the peril of nuclear war, and the arms race, and further the process of reducing international tension. Regrettably, because of the attitude of the U.S. those negotiations are making no progress, mainly because the U.S. government does not want to respond to the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union.

Our desire is to resolve disputes at the negotiating table, not on the field of battle. That is a true desire and not false love of peace. It certainly is not a sign of weakness. As we have many times declared very clearly, the Soviet Union has powerful means with which to defend its right to live and the rights of its friends and allies from any transgression by the aggressors. But peace based on mutual annihilation cannot attract us. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared on the podium of the 26th Congress of the CPSU that "Not engaging in war preparations and forcing nations to waste their material and spiritual wealth, but strengthening peace, is the path of the future."*

The peace program for the 1980's approved at the 26th Party Congress pointed out the way to escape from the rut in which many serious international problems are sinking more and more deeply. The above-mentioned constuctive proposals of the Soviet Union, expressed by comrade L.I. Brezhnev in a number of his speeches and in the appeal of the Supreme Soviet "To the national assemblies and people of the world" were creative developments of that program.

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*L.I. Brezhnev, "Follow Lenin's Path", Vol. 8, p 667 (Russian language version).

The letter from comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the Second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament had a major impact around the world. In that historic document the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. That was an especially important step forward and mankind can justifiably expect responses from the other nuclear powers, especially the U.S. An explicit and clear-cut pledge on their part, as we have done, would have a real significance with regard to the complete prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

In making that proposal we are under no illusions and do not think that we will win the support and sympathy of the powers right away. We based our action on knowledge that the social strata would support and sympathize with our decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, thus forcing all nuclear powers to follow the example of the Soviet state. But at any rate those who would launch a preemptive nuclear strike or attain military superiority will have no ground on which to stand. Not strength but reason, and not a show of military force or the ferocity of militarism, but an equal and constructive dialogue, is the only way to successfully resolve international problems.

We are very much aware that the struggle to reduce tension and improve the world political atmosphere is extremely complicated and difficult and requires patience, determination, and clear goals. V.I. Lenin pointed out that "Anyone who thinks that bringing about peace is not difficult, that it is only necessary to be only superficially concerned with peace, or that the bourgeois class will present us with peace, is extremely naive."* By means of their friendship and solidarity the socialist countries will do all they can to lesson tension and improve the present situation. Our nerves are very steady, our courage will never be shaken, and we have sufficiently strong forces to stand firm for the cause of the peace and security of nations.

Of course, the Soviet Union, like all other fraternal socialist countries, will always base its policies on an examination of the actual situation of the current international scene. We cannot but take into consideration the threat posed by the imperialists and their lackeys to socialism and to peace in general, and we cannot carry out unilateral disarmament and weaken our self-defense capabilities, something the imperialists desire. While doing everything we can do to ensure international peace and security, we will always maintain the necessary level of national defense capability and maintain and strengthen the national defense potential of the Warsaw Pact and the militant solidarity of the socialist countries.

III

When carrying out the consolidation of the national defense capabilities of the Soviet state, the CPSU always observes Lenin's doctrine regarding the defense of the socialist homeland. The basic thoughts of that doctrine have been profoundly reflected and creatively developed in the Program of the CPSU, in the

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* V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works," Vol. 35, p 116 (Russian language version).

resolutions of the Party congresses, in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums, and in the works and speeches of comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

V.I. Lenin considered national defense and the military strength of a state in terms of the unity of political-social, economic, ideological, and purely military factors. He stressed that in war the victor will be the side with the most modern technology, good organization and discipline, much good machinery, larger food reserves, a larger manpower pool, and a stronger sense of responsibility toward the broad masses.

On the basis of the doctrine of V.I. Lenin, our Party has always believed that the social system and state of a country form the political-social basis of military development. The nature and functions of the armed forces, the system of manpower supplementation, training, and education of those forces, eve everyone's fighting will, and the over-all social nature of the military organization of a state depend above all on that social system.

In the capitalist countries the armed forces are among the principal tools used by the imperialist capitalists to maintain their ruling yoke and suppress the people in their contries so that they can take territory belonging to other countries, take over markets, and exploit other peoples. At the same time, they use the army to defend their economic-political system when attacked by stronger capitalist countries. The imperialist capitalists, controlling the state regime and using different forms as well as methods for affecting the consciousness of their soldiers, have transformed their armed forces into tools for defending class and national oppression and for serving militarism and reactionaryism, so they have become major threats to the peace and security of nations. In contrast to the armed forces of the capitalist countries, the socialist military organizations share the nature of the new system, the socilist system. Using wars of aggression as a means to resolve international disputes are foreign to them.

The developed socialism that has been created in the Soviet Union is a society of mature socialist social relationships, in which the convergence of all social classes and strata and the de jure and de facto equality of all ethnic peoples and class, and their fraternal cooperation, has created a new historical community of mankind: the Soviet people. Our society has reached a high level of organization and enlightenment of workers -- patriots and internationalists -- a true democracy that ensures the positive participation of all the people in the activities of the state. The leadership and guidance strength of Soviet society, and the nucleus of its political system and its state and social organizations lies in the Communist Party, a party which exists for the people and is loyal to the people.

The distinctive features of a developed socialist society -- its revolutionary and humanitarian nature -- like the reflection in a mirror are reflected in the military development of the Soviet state and in the nature, obligations, and status of its armed forces. The Constitution of the Soviet Union states clearly that the defense of the socialist homeland is the most important function of the state and an undertaking of all the people, that the Soviet armed forces were formed to defend the accomplishments of socialism, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of

the Soviet Union. The obligations of the armed forces toward the people are to stoutly defend the socialist state and always be prepared to fight and immediately retaliate against all enemies.

The social nature and functions of the Soviet armed forces have determined the system of building forces and training and educating troops. Service in the armed forces is a glorious mission, and defense of the socialist homeland a sacred obligation, of all Soviet citizens. The task of training and troops is intended to train people who know how to effectively and consciously defend their homeland, and developing in them a strong fighting will, is a characteristic of each progressive social component and raises the the communist moral standards which are representative of the most humanistic morality in history.

The economic base of military development is the national production mode, i.e. the developmental level of the productive forces and the nature of the production relations. The higher the level of development of the productive forces and scientific-technical progress, the greater are the capabilities of the state to equip the army with modern weapons. By means of weapons and technical combat facilities the economy will affect the war-waging mode and tactics, campaign art, and strategy, and strategy, and by that means affect the organizational structure of the armed forces. In brief, the economy is the basis of the military strength of a nation, the foundation of military development, and the foremost factor determining the quantity and quality of the armed forces. But that is not all there is to it. The economic foundation of a society determines the production relations and the infrastructure, i.e. the policies and ideology, which have a decisive effect on the quality of man and many other aspects of military development, and are also dependent on the production relations.

The military development of the Soviet Union has been based on an economic system the foundation of which,as stated by the Constitution of the Soviet Union, is the system of the socialist ownership of the means of production in the form of state (social) ownership.

The economy of a developed socialist society is a unified national economy which encompasses all aspects of social production, including distribution and circulation, throughout the Soviet Union. The planned nature of the socialist economic system and its rich economic potential allow the victorious fulfillment, on a broad scale, of the missions of increasing the nation's national defense capabilities and providing everything needed by the army. The accomplishments of Soviet scientists in the spheres of physics, electronics, chemicals, and the other scientific fields, and the large-scale training of skilled young scientific cadres and specialists, have been directly reflected in the consolidation of the economic potential of the Soviet state and in the continual improvement of the armed forces.

The elimination of conflicting contradiction, along with the socialist ownership of the means of production,have allowed the state to mobilize its economic resources and reserve for national defense the means necessary to ensure national defense and joint action with the fraternal socialist to defend socialism and prevent the aggressors, no matter what their potential, from being able to carry out their intention of resolving the historical conflict between the two opposing systems by strength.

The theoretical-ideological basis of military development is the ideology of the ruling class and its system of viewpoints regarding war and the army. The bourgeois ideology reflects the private ownership right of the exploiting class, which tries to explain the permanency and unskakability of the capitalist system. Under the banner of opposition to the Soviet Union, it plots to rally the forces of reaction and aggression to prepare for a new world war, deceive the masses and lead them to the point of opposing the socialist countries, confuse class consciousness in the armies, and transforming them into tools for blindly carrying out the schemes of the imperialists. The imperialist ideologists all-out to explain that the capitalist armies were not created to commit aggression but to protect the interests of the working masses and preserve peace and justice.

The theoretical-ideological basis of the Soviet Union's national defense is the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the Marxist-Leninist doctrine regarding war and the army, and the Communist Party's thought on the defense of the socialist homeland. The Marxist-Leninist ideology is a great source of inspiration. It inspires the Soviet people to devote themselves selflessly in labor and combat. Lenin taught that "In a war, ultimately depends on the state of morale of the masses who are shedding blood on the battlefield. Confidence in the just cause of the war and consciousness of the necessity of sacrificing their lives for the sake of their brothers are the factors which bolster the morale of the troops and enables them to endure the greatest difficulties ever."*

The great motive force of the Soviet social system and state, and the solid economic-social and political-morale foundations o the Soviet state ensure that the Soviet Union has a strong national defense capability and ensure the reliability of the continual development of the combat strength and combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces.

IV

In order to fulfill the requirements of the Program of the CPSU, the Constitution of the Soviet Union, and the resolutions of the congresses and plenums of the CPSU, and on the basis of the accomplishments of the national economy, science and technology, and culture during recent years, the Party has applied a whole series of measures to further strengthen the nation's defense and increase the fighting strength of the Army and Navy. In his report to the 26th Congress of the CPSU comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that "During the recent period there has not been a day during which the Party has not been concerned with strengthening the nation's defense and its armed forces."*

The Party bases its policy on the fact that the socialist system must cope with the increasing belligerence of imperialism by means of its unparalleled military strength. The true nature of our military policy is that everything should contribute to an effective defense, and that nothing could have a higher priority. The Soviet Union will never participate in the arms race. Everything that the Party and state are doing in the military sphere is intended to

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* L.I. Brezhnev, "Follow Lenin's Path," Vol. 8, p 710 (Russian language edition).

defend our country, and its friends and allies, from attacks by the reactionary imperialist forces and all aggression, no matter what its origin.

The just goals of the peace-loving foreign policy and military policy of the CPSU are reflected in the military doctrine of the Soviet state. That doctrine is a complete system of scienticically based principles and viewpoints regarding the nature of modern war, the war-waging modes, and the preparation of the nation and the armed forces to retaliate against the aggressors. The contents of Soviet military theory include all missions regarding the protection of the peaceful labor of Soviet citizens, and the protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Soviet Union and the security of the nations of the socialist community. With extremely clear viewpoints regarding that matter, in an interview in the magazine DER SPIGEL comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that the Soviet Union "never threatens anyone and never intends to attack anyone. Our military doctrine is defensive in nature. It does not include preemptive wars or the "first strike" concept. Soviet military doctrine could not be otherwise. It is based on the socialist nature of the socialist system in our country."*

All of the defensive measures of the Soviet Union are merely actions in response to the war threat posed by the imperialist countries and measures to protect ourselves if we are attacked. Our state expends for defense the necessary amount to ensure the defense of socialism, no more and no less.

The plots to distort the defensive goals of Soviet military doctrine of the leaders of the NATO bloc and the other reactionary groups are intended to attack the high degree of combat readiness of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the positive, resolute nature of the measures and actions we are now utilizing.

The Soviet Union has never denied that it has powerful armed forces which are always in a state of readiness to fight to defend their country. The political report of the 26th Congress of the CPSU stressed that "The flexible combination of modern technical equipment with skilful war art and an unshakable fighting will is the military potential of the Soviet armed forces."**

While strictly honoring all international commitments, the Party and state of the Soviet Union always maintain the necessary level of combat readiness on the part of the army and navy. The Soviet armed forces of today possess the most terrible weapons and technical equipment.

Along with perfecting their modern technical equipment, the armed forces are continually raising their political-morale level and imposing their fighting ability and its organization and discipline. The members of the Soviet army and navy are people who are well-tempered ideologically, are absolutely loyal to the homeland and the people, and are strong-willed. They have completely mastered their modern weapons, are devoted to their work, and are ready to achieve exploits.

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* PRAVDA (Soviet Union), 3 November 1981.

** Documents of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, p 66.

Taught love for the socialist state and socialist internationalism by the Party, the members of our armed forces respect and greatly enhance the heroic traditions of past generations.

Commenting on our servicemen of today, on the podium of the 26th Party Congress comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated that "Serving in the ranks of the defenders of the homeland of today are the children and grandchildren of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. They have not undergone the severe challenges of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are very loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and people. When so required by the nation's security situation and the defense of peace, and when it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, in the eyes of the world the Soviet soldiers become selfless patriots and international warriors who are prepared to overcome all difficulties."*

As for the positiveness and resolution in action of the Soviet armed forces, our military doctrine is based on the laws of war and the principles of military art. It has a self-defense nature but can never have a passive nature. Soviet military doctrine regards positive, resolute action, including offensive action which uses all necessary forces and facilities, as one of the most effective means to retaliate against an attack by an enemy. Such actions are always taken for defensive purposes. They are fierce retaliatory strikes intended to smash the plots of the enemy and their attacks against our country. And it is certain that the Soviet armed forces will always maintain that active character.

Clearly realizing the ugly nature of the imperialist aggressor forces, our armed forces are positive, persistent, and steadfast in defending the accomplishments of socialism, and never hesitate to use all economic and national defense strengths to retaliate as resolutely as possible against enemy aggression.

As stated above, the self-defense nature of our military doctrine is reflected most clearly in the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We do not have, and will never have, the intention of winning nuclear superiority, but are always prepared to limit nuclear arms and eventually completely prohibit them. Only when imperiled, especially when there is direct nuclear aggression against the Soviet state or its allies, will we be forced to carry out nuclear retaliation, which is only a last resort for self-defense.

However, aggressors must know that they cannot win victory by launching a nuclear surprise attack. It is necessary to remind those who approve of nuclear war of a severe warning: "Anyone who wants to start a nuclear war with hopes of winning vitory will only commit suicide. No matter how strong an aggressor, and no matter what means it uses to wage a nuclear war, it cannot attain its goal. Immediate punishment cannot be avoided."**

Furthermore, our pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons poses for us the objective requirement of continually improving the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces, systems for detecting nuclear weapons,

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* Documents of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, p 66.

** PRAVDA (Soviet Union), 2 October 1981.

and command and communications facilities and organs, and of strengthening Soviet soldiers with regard to politics and morale. It is necessary to nullify the advantage of the element of surprise, so that the aggressors will have to abandon their plot of being the first to use nuclear weapons.

Along with the armies of the other socialist countries, the Soviet armed forces are fulfilling their historical mission of defending the accomplishments of socialism and protecting the peace and security of nations.

In stopping the imperialist aggressors and smashing their criminal plots against mankind, a very great role is played by the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, the military-political alliance of the European socialist countries. The Warsaw Pact and its united armed forces manifest in a comprehensive manner the Leninist principles regarding proletarian internationalism and socialism, including the harmonious combineation of the individual interests of the peoples and nations making up the Warsaw Pact, the socialist community in general, and the entire international communists' and workers' movement.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact do not stint in helping the other socialist countries resist aggression in order to protect their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. We continually support and assist the newly independent nations which are on the path of development and progress, including the strengthening of national defense in accordance with their requirements. The profound righteousness of that assistance has been distorted by the enemy propaganda organs. But despite the insidious plots of the enemy, everyone of good will all over the world are aware that the socialist countries are progressive in nature, serve the objectives of the freedom and security of nations, and meet the ardent aspirations of mankind.

The Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union and the members of the Soviet armed forces highly evaluate the friendship and cooperation that have united the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Soviet-Vietnamese relations, which were consolidated and strengthened by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, did not form spontaneously. Over the course of many years it has been built and developed by the communists, people, and soldiers of the two countries. The principal directions of cooperation between the two countries were delineated in the course of regular meetings comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party. We are profoundly pleased when we see that there is a unity of principle in viewpoints regarding all major problems of the era. We are pleased that relations between the parties and people of the two countries have long enjoyed an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual respect and confidence in a spirit of comradeship. That is the firm, unskakable foundation of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

The armies of our two countries are advancing together in the unified fighting formation of the armed forces of the socialist community. The two armies continually assist each other in all spheres of life and work, exchange experiences regarding combat training and political-ideological education, and exchange

the results of military science and technology. The Soviet soldiers will always maintain and develop our close friendship and military cooperation.

The Soviet people fully understand the desire of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that Southeast Asia -- which has been in turmoil because of decades of war -- become a region with solid peace and constructive cooperation among all countries in that region. Everyone is also aware that Soviet-Chinese relations will have a very great effect on the development of the situation in that region. When speaking of those relations in a speech at a reception for the delegation of the party and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by comrade Truong Chinh, a member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that we and our Vietnamese comrades share a common view: "We want to build normal, neighborly relations with China and friendship with the Chinese people, and we will always fully adhere to that line. That is not an easy task, especially in view of the burdens of the past, but we believe that it can be fulfilled if it is begun calmly, without preconditions and on the basis of true, sincere mutual understanding. In all instances that will be on goal."*

The Soviet armed forces have traversed a long heroic route, have achieved many brilliant feats of arms, and are indestructible. The Soviet armed forces are extremely grateful to the CPSU. Uniting closely around the CPSU and its Central Committee, headed by comrace L.I. Bhreznev, the Soviet armed forces are absolutely loyal to the great ideals of the Party and fully meet their obligations set forth by the Constitution.

They have everything necessary to achieve those goals: the experienced leadership of the Party, our socialist social system, the material-technical bases of a developed socialist country, people who are loyal to communism and are well-trained, modern weapons, and advanced Soviet military art. The Soviet armed forces will commemorate the 65th anniversary of the great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR by achieving new accomplishments in labor. They will always be loyal defenders of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and a bastion of world peace.

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* PRAVDA (Soviet Union), 6 October 1982

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